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TODAY: STAGE Lollapalooza Festival Page 10

THE ATLANTA OLYMPICS

In the Games So Far, Atlanta Is the Loser

Focus of Complaints: Everything

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Name your language. Choose your time zone. On the subject of the Olympics, and Atlanta, the world's press has spoken and the reviews of the way the Games have been run are hideous.

It is "a big mess" (Hebrew), "a shambles" (English), "incredibly mediocre" (French) and "disastrous" (Spanish).

"When Italy organizes its next international event and we read some sarcastic report about those nice but inept Italians," said Italy's La Repubblica, "the answer will be easy: 'Remember Atlanta.' "

The complaints center around, well, everything.

The transportation, of course. The food. The restrooms — a shortage thereof. The IBM computer system — which won the company a damaging and damning front page story in the London-based internationally distributed Financial Times and the whining from American swimming officials about the eligibility of the Irish Gold Medalist ("sour grapes" declared the Irish Independent, "Janet Evans' "crying game.")

The European Broadcasting Union, the consortium of European broadcasters that paid $250 million for the rights to broadcast the games, is talking about asking for its money back.

From China came a golden oldie about America's "hegemonic" attitude toward the rest of the world. And not to be outdone, Nezavisimay Gazeta in Moscow complained that "the host of the games doesn't pay much attention to the guests."

"You get the impression that only Americans are turning in brilliant performances at the Olympics," he said.

Thus, with the Games only a few days old, it can be said that they have achieved their goal of bringing the world together.

The big public relations mistake — judging from the barrage of negative commentary — appears to have been the chest thumping from Atlanta during the build up to the Olympics, particularly a claim by the organizer, Billy Payne, that the Games would be "the greatest peacetime event since the second world war." That, and all the other claims used to lure the Olympics to Atlanta, is serving as the

See GAMES, Page 21

Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

SPIKE — Vadim Khamoutskich of Russia hitting a reverse slam in an Olympic volleyball contest.

Controversy in the Pool

■ Everything was easier in the Cold War for Americans. The Russians were the Olympic enemy. Anyone who spoke English was a friend. Now the Russians speak English, as Alexander Popov proved after defending his gold medal in the 100-meter freestyle at the Olympic pool Monday night. The Chinese, and even the Irish — the world's underdog — were under suspicion, with foreign journalists accusing their American colleagues of raising unproven and "ungracious" allegations of drug use around Michelle Smith, Ireland's double gold medalist. (Page 21)

Soviet Union Lives in Gym

■ The record book will show that Russia won its first Olympic gymnastics gold medal Monday. The record book will be misleading. The Soviet Union may no longer exist, but the gymnasts it produced still excel, for Russia — and several other nations. (Page 21)

Greg Mantovich/The Associated Press

FRIENDLY HANDSHAKE — The Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat meeting Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel on Tuesday for the first high-level talks since Benjamin Netanyahu's government took office. Page 9.

Chemicals Found on Jet Victims, U.S. Reports

Investigators Focus Closely on Terrorism As Cause of Explosion

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A White House official said Tuesday that a chemical residue had been found on the bodies of some victims and on debris salvaged from the Atlantic off the New York coast following the explosive crash of TWA Flight 800.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said that a possible terrorist bombing or attack was the possibility that crash investigators were "looking at most closely."

But he would not speculate on conflicting reports that residue found on one fragment of the jumbo jet's wing might have come from an explosive substance.

Mr. Panetta, speaking to reporters aboard Air Force One en route to California, said that evidence collected in the search of waters off Long Island contained "chemical leftovers" that the FBI wanted to check.

Asked whether investigators viewed the residues as evidence of a terrorist bombing, Mr. Panetta said, "Until you get the actual analysis, it's tough to come to that conclusion, but clearly that's the area that they're looking at most closely."

Another White House official, who declined to be identified, introduced a note of caution to the findings.

"We have no results that the residues tested positive" to indicate that a bomb had been responsible, the official told Reuters.

All 230 passengers and crew members died when the Boeing 747-100 exploded in an orange fireball, broke into several pieces and plunged into the Atlantic off Long Island.

Officials say they are still trying to determine whether the crash was caused by a bomb, a missile or a catastrophic mechanical failure, although the president of TWA, Jeffrey Erickson, said Tuesday that it was appearing "less likely that it was indeed maintenance."

Earlier, a senior federal official said that FBI tests had found no trace of explosive material on a wing fragment from the doomed aircraft, contradicting a less-extensive earlier test result.

Mr. Panetta said that some of the evidence collected at the crash site had been sent to FBI laboratories in Washington for analysis and that results were expected within two days.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Navy and Coast Guard flotilla continued to crisscross a vast section of ocean off Long Island. Cutters, patrol boats and tugs searched under gray and drizzly skies for debris and victims of the crash of the jet, which exploded Wednesday night shortly after takeoff for a flight to Paris.

The search gained momentum with the arrival of a high-tech navy salvage-and-rescue ship, the Grasp. The ship, with a crew that includes 23 divers, carries a robotic underwater retrieval device and special video and scanning equipment. It is capable of lifting heavy objects, such as the 30-by-60 foot (9-meter-by-18-meter) piece of fuselage located Monday.

Rear Admiral John Linnon of the Coast Guard said Tuesday that the Grasp was a "state-of-the-art salvage ship with all of the things you need" for such an operation.

The navy has also dispatched an amphibious ship, the Oak Hill, to serve as a

'These planes don't just blow up,' aviation experts say. Page 8.

See PLANE, Page 8

Dole Near Choice for No. 2

Governors Predominate and Youth's a Factor

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole has narrowed his list of potential running mates to about a dozen names, a group dominated by governors, officials familiar with the process say.

The officials, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, emphasized that Mr. Dole was far along in the selection process and that every person on the list is a serious contender. Mr. Dole's choice of a running mate is particularly significant this year because, at age 73, he would be the oldest American elected as a first term president.

As a result, Dole campaign advisers said they hoped that Mr. Dole would pick a relatively young and vigorous running mate whom voters feel could comfortably step into the presidency if necessary.

Given that the Republican Party is deeply split on social issues like abortion, the selection is also being watched intensely for signs of where Mr. Dole is moving ideologically. Conservative leaders have threatened to denounce the ticket if Mr. Dole picks a running mate who favors abortion rights. But Mr. Dole, who opposes abortion, may decide that a running mate who favors abortion would best help him attract moderates and swing voters in November.

Each of Mr. Dole's potential running mates has now received detailed ques-

Dole will blend a plan for a big tax cut with a balanced budget. Page 3.

See DOLE, Page 8

U.S. Joins With Russia On Test Ban

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — The United States and Russia agreed Tuesday to back existing draft language for a comprehensive global treaty banning nuclear testing, and the two countries said they would now jointly try to persuade the world's remaining nuclear holdouts, mainly China and India, to do the same.

The surprise announcement came late Tuesday evening after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher met for about 90 minutes with Foreign Minister Yevgeni M. Primakov of Russia here in the Indonesian capital, where they are attending a regional forum of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

[At that meeting, Mr. Christopher also urged Burma's military regime to start negotiations with the opposition, hasten political reform and release detainees. He said Rangoon's "refusal to heed the desire of a majority of the Burmese people for a transition to democratic rule" raises the chance of instability and bloodshed within Burma and across its borders. Page 9.]

With Washington and Moscow now supporting the nuclear test ban treaty, the focus shifts to China, which has said it will conduct a final nuclear test by September, and to India, which has been most reluctant to embrace a test ban as it develops its own nuclear weapons program. The U.S.-Russian agreement appears aimed at building the international pressure on India to commit to signing the treaty, too, and Mr. Christopher is expected to make that case strongly when he meets with India's new foreign minister here on Thursday.

Britain and France are expected to sign the existing treaty, and officials believe China, despite some reservations about inspection pro-

See BAN, Page 8

Mandela's Somber Successor Lacks One Artful Touch

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — At a Youth Day rally outside Durban recently, the stage was filled with African National Congress officials dressed in bright African fabrics and sports shirts. The sun was hot, music was playing and with a certain regularity, party officials revved up the crowd — mostly the very poor from a nearby township — into chanting, "Viva ANC!"

But when the guest of honor, South Africa's deputy president, Thabo Mbeki, approached the microphone, he looked, as usual, ready for a corporate board meeting: gray flannel pants, starched blue shirt with a white collar and a yellow tie.

He read his speech, and when it was his turn to elicit the chant, he looked distinctly uncomfortable. The response he got could be called polite.

The man whom President Nelson Mandela recently endorsed as his successor — and who already plays a major part in running the country — has little of the president's touch with the populace.

Mr. Mandela may be a wooden speechmaker, too, but he has an unerring gift for the gesture — a timely walk through the crowd, a hug for a frightened child, a willingness to dance even at the age of 78 — that soon has almost any gathering roaring for him.

Indeed, the thought of South Africa without Mr. Mandela at its helm sends shivers of anxiety through most of the country, particularly its whites and many of its investors.

But Mr. Mbeki's strengths, friends and colleagues say, are quite different from Mr. Mandela's.

Mr. Mbeki, 54, a lover of books and a pipe smoker,

See DEPUTY, Page 8

Can Bonn Boil Off the Fat of Spa 'Health Cures'?

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BAD NEUENAHR, Germany — For the last 20 minutes or so, Gerd Ruhs, still as a pharaoh's mummy, happy as a hippo, has been encased in a coating of volcanic mud whose temperatures run to 120 degrees.

Contrary to appearances, he says — moving ever so slightly, sweating ever so much — there is a "taste of luxury" to this and to the massages and other treatments associated with being a patient at the spa here.

Outside the clinic where Mr. Ruhs, a 55-year-old technician in a food factory, is about to be unpeeled and hosed down by Theresia Doppelgatz, the nurse who wrapped him in the mud known as *fango*, Hedwig Wilming is taking a smoking break from her therapy, and she seems to agree.

"Mornings it's fango, evenings tango," said Mrs. Wilming, a 50-year-old nurse, getting a laugh from other people undertaking the travails of a four-week, state-financed spa treatment, known as a "health cure," that has come to exemplify one of the most ferocious debates in Germany as it gropes toward unfamiliar austerity.

The question, in essence, is this: can Germany's welfare state continue to afford not just routine health care but also a system of entitlements whereby, on a prescription, Germans like Mr. Ruhs and Mrs. Wilming may take a free, four-week spa treatment every three years?

In Bonn, just north of here, the government's answer is no. And, among measures supposed to save some $33 billion in public spending, it has proposed that spa entitlements be reduced to three weeks every four years. The government reckons that by trimming

See GERMANS, Page 8

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 44.39	Down 0.41%
5346.55	133.05

The Dollar

New York	Tues close	previous close
DM	1.4901	1.4854
Pound	1.5526	1.5515
Yen	107.77	107.45
FF	5.0425	5.024

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	Lt. 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Agence France-Presse

FLOOD FIGHTERS — Farmers in the Guangxi province of China fortifying a dike Tuesday as the nation's flood crisis continued. Page 4.

AGENDA

Lightning Strikes Queen's Party

LONDON (Reuters) — Two women attending Queen Elizabeth's garden party on the grounds of Buckingham Palace were slightly injured Tuesday when a bolt of lightning struck the gathering.

The women, who were among 8,000 guests at the annual event, were knocked unconscious and treated for shock.

The queen and other members of the royal family were initially unaware of the incident but later sent a message to the injured women via a police officer.

In a separate incident, 10 Italian teenagers on a study trip to England were taken to a hospital in southwest London after being struck by lightning on the banks of the Thames.

Sheep Disease Threatens Europe Meat Industry

The European meat industry braced Tuesday for another blow after researchers acknowledged that the sheep disease called scrapie could be a threat to humans.

In response to the findings, Agriculture Minister Douglas Hogg of Britain will announce Wednesday preliminary measures to ban certain organ meats of sheep, goats and deer from human and animal food. Scrapie is believed to have triggered "mad cow" disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy, as cows were given feed containing parts of sheep carcasses.

Meanwhile, European Union agriculture ministers in Brussels expressed concern that the announcement could trigger an unjustified panic among consumers. (Page 5)

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A Margarine Good for Cholesterol?

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Natural Ingredients / **A Finnish Cinderella Story?**

A New Margarine That Lowers Cholesterol

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

RAISIO, Finland — There are few visible signs of the good fortune hovering over this little company town by the Baltic Sea. Yet, if the 57-year-old farmer-owned company here, Raisio Group, a maker of french fries, wheat flour and pet food, plays its margarine right, it may turn into one of those Cinderella success stories usually associated with California software companies.

The reason is that Raisio's new margarine, Benecol, contains a plant extract from the pine trees of Finland that medical testing has shown not only blocks but actually lowers levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream.

It sounds almost too good to be true: Simply dab some Benecol on morning toast and within months your cholesterol count may be down 10 to 15 percent and the risk of a heart attack may be cut by a third. So far, a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine has supported the claims, and no negative side effects have been reported.

Ever since Raisio, whose 2,300 employees and their families make up the heart of this village, began to produce and sell the new margarine late last year, the conservative company managers have been struggling to keep their Nordic cool in the face of a frenzy by investors and the media.

In the last several months, Raisio stock has more than quadrupled to about $68 a share on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. While Benecol is sold only in Finland for now, the demand has been so overwhelming that the company is hurriedly building a factory to raise production to 5.1 million pounds (2.3 million kilograms) in 1997 from 880,000 this year.

Even though the cost of Benecol is about five times that of ordinary margarine — about $10 a pound compared with $1.90 — Helsinki's big Stockmann department store and supermarkets around the country regularly put up signs apologizing to customers for running out of it.

GLOBAL FOOD processing giants are courting Raisio's patented invention. Foreign investors, who owned just 9 percent of the stock last year, now own 44 percent and swoop into town weekly to check the place out.

And analysts wax lyrical over its prospects, with some predicting confidently that it will become a major international brand by decade's end, even though sales in the rest of Europe and the United States are probably far off.

"It is like an atomic bomb we didn't mean to invent," said Jukka Maki, 61, the company's deputy chief executive. "We were just looking for a better margarine. We never thought it would be that big."

Big as it is, Raisio is responding to all the hoopla with typical Nordic stolidity. Its public-relations staff comprises just an information director and two assistants, and neither they nor senior management make any effort to hype the new health food.

When Mr. Maki, the deputy chief executive, went to London last month to make the company's first-ever presentation to stock analysts, he began his speech by saying: "Excuse me, but this is all new to us. We are not prepared for all the attention." Then, as the mostly young audience waited impatiently to hear more about Benecol, he went on to talk about Raisio's conservative business practices and desire to maintain a reputation for quality.

Benecol was born in the laboratory of Ingmar Wester, a company scientist who spent eight years developing a method to extract plant substances known as sterols, whose efficacy in reducing the cholesterol content of blood has been recognized for a half-century, and to make them soluble in water.

Working closely with researchers at two Finnish universities, Mr. Wester, 37, discovered that sitostanol, a sterol found in pine trees, could be mixed with fatty foods without altering their taste — an important advantage in a business where slight alterations in flavor can turn consumers off.

The research was driven by the need to do something about Finland's cholesterol crisis. The Finns' fatty diet — Stan Von Helles, Raisio's information director, jokes that his compatriots "think sausages are vegetables" — has given them the dubious distinction of tying with Scotland for the highest cholesterol levels in the world.

Mr. Wester completed his work in 1991. But Raisio, which already produced half the margarine sold in Finland, did not act on his discovery until the results of a yearlong study of sitostanol's effect on the cholesterol levels in 1,500 Finns were published in the New England Journal of Medicine in November.

Now, however, the company does not plan to stop with Benecol. Its scientists are already looking into ways of putting sitostanol into everything from chocolate candy, ice cream and energy bars to mayonnaise, cereals and hamburgers.

But before it can market its margarine or any of the other cholesterol busters on its drawing board to a far-besotted world, Raisio must solve some major problems. It will have to link up with a big European or American partner with worldwide marketing and distribution capabilities. It will also need to find new sources of sitostanol. Currently, it processes five tons of waste pulp at Finnish paper mills to distill one pound of the oil that is turned into the chemical.

Then there are the regulatory obstacles that await in the United States, where the Food and Drug Administration puts new products through the toughest testing in the world, and, to a lesser extent, in the 12-nation European Union.

Even if Raisio overcomes those hurdles, it is not clear that consumers everywhere will be willing to keep paying such a big premium for a run-of-the-mill grocery item when effective prescription alternatives exist.

For example, a study of 6,595 healthy middle-aged men in Scotland, also published in the New England Journal of Medicine in November, showed that prevastatin lowered cholesterol by an average of 20 percent, compared with 10 percent to 15 percent for Benecol, and reduced nonfatal heart attacks by 31 percent and deaths from heart disease by 28 percent, compared with Benecol's overall 33 percent reduction in the risk of heart attacks. Previous studies showed that the drug reduced the risk of heart attack by 62 percent in patients with high cholesterol who already had heart disease.

And in 1994, a Scandinavian research team reported that simvastatin, sold as Zocor by Merck & Co., reduced coronary deaths by 42 percent in a five-year study of 4,400 men and women with a history of heart disease. And while such medicines, costing about $800 a year, are not cheap, they are within the reach of many people.

ON THE OTHER hand, some studies suggest that cholesterol-lowering drugs can cause cancer. And a vegetable-oil spread containing a cholesterol-combating agent derived from plants would be sure to appeal to the growing hordes of consumers in America and elsewhere who are enamored of "natural" foods and medications.

People used to eating lots of greasy food might be a natural constituency for cholesterol-lowering margarine, too (to say nothing of the ice cream and burgers that might someday hit the grocery shelves). Take Tapani Vvoriola, a 60-year-old Finnish dairy worker who has had four coronary-bypass operations.

"For years, I made butter and cheese and I ate them liberally and drank milk," as well as devouring large quantities of meat, Mr. Vvoriola said as he made his way down a supermarket aisle.

"Now my doctor said to use Benecol. It's not as good as my butter, but my cholesterol has dropped one point in six weeks. The problem is there isn't enough of it." Since then, he said he had achieved about a 10 to 15 percent drop in his cholesterol count.

Spotting the store manager, Pirkko Roslof, he asked loudly, "Where is it?"

"I don't know," the manager replied with a shrug. "Ask the company. What they give us, we sell in a day or two."

The New York Times

Marja-Tertta Ojaniemi overseeing production of Finland's cholesterol-fighting margarine.

Hutu Expulsion to Stop

Burundi Agrees to Pause After UN Note

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — The UN refugee agency said on Tuesday that Burundi had agreed to temporarily halt the forced repatriation of Rwandan Hutu refugees, 15,000 of whom have been deported back to a homeland they fear.

Paul Stromberg, spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said by telephone from the Rwandan capital, Kigali, that Burundian and Rwandan authorities had officially informed the agency of the move to end the exercise.

Earlier, Burundi announced that it would expel 85,000 Rwandan Hutu and empty all refugee camps in the north by next week, ignoring protests.

Crammed into trucks and containers, in which at least three people have died of suffocation, thousands of refugees have already been uprooted and dumped at the border of the homeland they now fear.

Rwanda's rehabilitation minister, Patrick Mazimhaka, had said, "We will continue the repatriation exercise. We expect 50,000 refugees back home by the weekend and we should empty all the camps by next week."

Mr. Mazimhaka said that Rwanda was "not worried" by the high commissioner's protest note, which asked both Rwanda and Burundi to halt the army-led operation.

Mr. Stromberg said more than 2,000 Rwandan Hutu refugees were returned on Tuesday, bringing to 13,400 the number forced back to their homeland since the expulsions began last Friday.

An 18-month-old baby and two other refugees died of suffocation on Monday after Burundian troops stuffed refugees into container trucks and dumped them at the Rwandan border.

The UN High Commissioner, Sadaka Ogata, protested in writing on Tuesday to President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda and his Burundian counterpart, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya.

Christiane Berthiamme, a spokeswoman for the commissioner in Geneva, told reporters the letters "expressed concern, condemned what is going on, and asked them to stop it immediately."

Chinese General's Visit Shakes Up Hong Kong

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — As the wail of "Highland Cathedral" soared from bagpipes played by Gurkha troopers in crisp green and white uniforms, the British Army welcomed the first Chinese general to visit Hong Kong since it was colonized.

The three-day visit last week was intended to familiarize the Chinese military with the activities and installations of British forces here before the handover to Chinese rule next year. But even though Hong Kong residents have had years to prepare for Chinese rule, and numerous reminders of the impending change, the military visit was one of the more jarring.

China's so-called People's Liberation Army, widely feared by many Hong Kong residents because of its role in the killings of protesters in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989, is to take control of all former British military posts here as of July 1, 1997, the day China resumes sovereignty.

"Although it has been said that the soldiers to be stationed in Hong Kong are to be of very high quality, Hong Kong people still have doubts about them because of past unfavorable reports on the army, in particular the June 4 incident in 1989," the Sing Tao newspaper said in an editorial last week.

In a trademark Chinese baggy green uniform, Major General Liu Zhenwu reviewed British troops, including the crack 1st Battalion, Royal Ghurka Rifles; visited military installations and dined in pomp at the officers' mess.

China has established a special unit of about 9,000 troops who are being trained in Shenzhen, just over the border, for their duties in Hong Kong. Periodically, Chinese television broadcasts pictures of these troops rappelling down buildings, practicing martial arts, or marching in formation, scenes evidently intended to impart an impression of discipline and competence to Hong Kong viewers.

Even so, concerns remain here over the laws governing Chinese soldiers after China takes control.

Most Chinese soldiers earn in a month what many people in Hong Kong spend on lunch.

Even General Liu, 52, who will command the new unit, earns only about $145 a month, according to China's official media. Some people here fear that the disparity in income could lead troops to resort to unwelcome activities in an effort to survive, despite the fact that they will live in barracks.

Another prevailing worry is the degree to which Chinese troops here will become involved in businesses to supplement their incomes. In China, many army units already are engaged in business activities, including hotels, real estate, foreign trade, and manufacturing. And reports continue throughout the region of small groups of soldiers involved in piracy off the Chinese coast and using their privileges for smuggling.

Indeed, several People's Liberation Army companies, including Continental Mariner Investment Co. Ltd., a chemical fiber and sportswear manufacturer, and Poly Investments Holdings Ltd., a property and financial services group, are listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. Other army-linked companies are sprinkled through the territory.

U.S. Bans Child Pilots

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three months after 7-year-old Jessica Dubroff died trying to become the youngest person to pilot an aircraft cross-country, the U.S. Congress is moving to forbid a licensed pilot from turning over a plane's controls to a child trying to set such a record.

The House voted 395 to 5 and sent to the Senate on Monday a bill prohibiting anyone who does not hold a valid pilot's license and medical certificate from attempting to set a record or engaging in an aeronautical competition or feat. Seventeen is the minimum age for obtaining a pilot's license.

Licensed pilots who turn over the controls to a nonpilot trying to set a record would have their licenses revoked by the Federal Aviation Administration.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Britain Revives Red Phone Booths

LONDON (Reuters) — Eleven years after Britain's red telephone booths started being replaced by modernistic stainless steel ones, a new generation of booths harks back to the 1930s design much loved by the British and tourists alike.

British Telecommunications on Tuesday unveiled a "new look" with a bold red trim and familiar curved roof.

Over the last decade, BT has received appeals from country villages and even the London Borough of Westminster to preserve some of the old red phone booths. The new models will be added to 125,000 pay phones throughout Britain.

Sharks Close Beaches at Trieste

TRIESTE, Italy (AFP) — The police banned swimming on a 30-kilometer (20-mile) stretch of Italy's Adriatic coast after witnesses said they had seen sharks in the area, local officials said Tuesday.

A black flag flew over most of the beaches of the Trieste Gulf on Monday as the police warned people away from the water.

Largest Baltic Ferry Gets Ready

TRELLEBORG, Sweden (AFP) — The largest car, train and passenger ferry to traffic the Baltic Sea, covering the Trelleborg-Rostock crossing from Sweden to Germany, will be launched on Sunday. HansaFerry said Tuesday. The ferry will enter service in December. It can carry 50 train cars, 90 cars, 70 trucks or 350 additional cars and 900 passengers.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Hot — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
Hot weather will continue across the southern Plains, the southern Rockies and much of the west through the weekend. Scattered thunderstorms are expected in the Northeast Thursday and perhaps into Friday. Atlanta will be hot and muggy with a stray thunderstorm possible each afternoon.

Europe
Rather cool across northeast Europe; some showers, but the rest of Europe will have near to above normal readings. Showers in Berlin and Warsaw Thursday will be followed by some sun as the showers move eastward to Russia Friday. Dry with at least some sun in Spain, London, Paris and Amsterdam.

Asia
Tokyo and Seoul will be very warm and humid through Saturday with some sunshine. A tropical storm may contribute to heavy rains in Taiwan and eastern China from south of Shanghai to Hong Kong. Beijing and Singapore will be hot and humid with a thunderstorm from time to time.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	29/84	21/70 pc	29/84	19/66 s
Amsterdam	23/71	16/61 t	21/70	17/62 pc
Ankara	24/75	13/55 pc	31/88	17/62 pc
Athens	29/84	22/71 s	30/91	23/73 pc
Barcelona	28/82	23/73 s	29/84	23/73 s
Belgrade	28/79	16/64 s	32/89	17/62 pc
Berlin	23/82	16/61 pc	25/77	13/55 sh
Brussels	27/80	13/55 pc	23/73	15/59 pc
Budapest	28/82	19/66 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Copenhagen	20/78	15/59 sh	24/75	14/57 sh
Costa Del Sol	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 s
Dublin	18/64	10/50 sh	23/73	14/57 pc
Edinburgh	17/62	12/53 t	19/66	14/57 pc
Florence	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	18/64 s
Frankfurt	28/82	17/62 pc	25/77	14/57 pc
Geneva	24/75	16/61 t	28/79	16/61 s
Helsinki	20/68	13/55 pc	21/70	14/57 sh
Istanbul	33/73	13/55 pc	30/86	19/66 pc
Las Palmas	29/79	21/70 s	29/79	21/70 s
Lisbon	28/79	15/64 s	27/80	18/64 pc
London	21/70	12/53 sh	23/73	15/61 pc
Madrid	34/93	21/70 s	36/97	21/70 s
Mallorca	27/80	23/73 s	28/82	23/73 s
Milan	28/82	20/68 sh	30/86	18/64 s
Moscow	22/71	11/52 pc	22/71	12/53 c
Munich	27/80	15/59 pc	24/75	12/53 c
Nice	25/77	21/70 pc	28/82	19/66 s
Oslo	22/71	13/55 t	24/75	11/52 c
Paris	25/79	14/57 sh	28/79	16/61 pc
Prague	28/82	16/61 s	24/75	12/53 sh
Reykjavik	16/61	11/52 c	16/61	11/52 c
Rome	29/84	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 s
St. Petersburg	21/70	9/48 pc	21/70	11/52 sh
Stockholm	23/73	14/57 pc	23/73	15/59 sh
Strasbourg	25/84	14/57 t	28/79	14/57 pc
Tallinn	19/66	13/55 pc	20/68	15/59 sh
Venice	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	19/66 s
Vienna	28/82	18/64 s	28/79	15/59 pc
Warsaw	27/80	14/57 s	25/77	14/57 sh
Zurich	27/80	14/57 t	28/79	13/55 s
Oceania				
Auckland	14/57	9/48 c	15/59	9/48 pc
Sydney	16/61	9/48 sh	17/62	9/48 pc

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/102	29/84 s	39/102	29/84 s
Beirut	30/86	24/75 s	30/86	24/75 pc
Cairo	32/89	16/64 s	34/93	19/66 s
Damascus	37/99	23/73 s	36/97	23/73 pc
Jerusalem	29/79	16/64 s	27/80	19/66 pc
Luxor	39/102	24/75 s	39/102	19/66 s
Riyadh	41/106	27/80 s	43/109	28/79 s

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	29/84	22/73 s	32/89	24/75 s
Cape Town	16/61	13/55 t	15/59	7/44 t
Casablanca	25/82	21/70 s	29/84	20/68 s
Harare	22/71	9/48 pc	24/75	12/53 c
Lagos	28/84	23/73 pc	28/82	24/75 c
Nairobi	20/68	9/48 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Tunis	31/88	16/61 s	34/93	23/73 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	32/89	25/77 t	33/91	26/79 sh
Beijing	35/91	26/79 pc	33/91	24/75 t
Hong Kong	31/88	28/82 t	32/89	27/80 t
Manila	31/88	26/79 sh	31/88	26/79 t
New Delhi	38/97	31/88 pc	38/97	30/86 pc
Seoul	31/88	22/71 s	30/86	22/71 c
Shanghai	34/93	28/79 pc	32/89	28/79 pc
Singapore	33/91	23/73 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Taipei	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	25/79 pc
Tokyo	29/84	22/71 t	31/88	21/70 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	13/55	9/48 pc	13/55	4/39 pc
Caracas	29/84	25/77 sh	31/88	26/77 pc
Lima	19/84	16/61 pc	18/64	15/59 pc
Mexico City	24/75	13/55 t	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	16/61 pc	23/73	17/62 pc
Santiago	16/61	2/35 s	17/62	5/41 pc

North America

Anchorage	18/64	11/52 sh	17/62	10/50 pc
Atlanta	32/89	22/71 c	33/91	23/71 pc
Boston	25/77	18/64 sh	24/75	17/62 c
Chicago	30/86	17/62 s	28/79	14/57 pc
Dallas	37/99	24/75 s	35/95	23/73 pc
Denver	31/88	14/57 s	29/84	15/59 s
Detroit	29/82	19/61 pc	28/79	15/59 pc
Honolulu	28/84	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 pc
Houston	36/97	24/75 s	36/97	24/75 pc
Los Angeles	26/82	17/62 pc	29/84	19/66 pc
Miami	33/91	27/80 pc	33/91	28/79 pc
Minneapolis	27/80	16/59 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Montreal	24/75	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
New York	27/80	21/70 c	30/86	20/68 pc
Phoenix	44/111	30/86 s	44/111	31/88 s
San Fran.	21/70	14/57 pc	24/75	15/59 pc
Seattle	32/89	16/61 s	33/91	16/61 s
Toronto	26/79	13/55 pc	28/79	13/55 pc
Vancouver	28/82	19/66 s	31/88	19/66 pc
Washington	31/88	22/71 c	30/86	21/70 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce. W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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Antigua Ω (pay phones)	1-800-366-4663	Finland +	9800-1-0284	Malaysia +	800-0016	Spain	900-99-0013
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	France +	19◆0087	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Sweden +	020-799-011
Armenia	8-10-155	Gambia	00155	Micronesia +	555	Switzerland +	155-9777
Aruba Ω	800-8870	Germany +	0130-0013	Monaco +	19◆0087	Syrian Arab Republic +☆	0888
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Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-877	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ☆ (Curacao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Thailand	001-999-13-877
Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	New Zealand	0-800-760-877	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Guatemala +	195	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	Ukraine	8-100-15
Bahrain	800-777	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (all other)	02-171	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Barbados +☆	1-800-534-0042	Hong Kong	800-1877	Norway +	800-19877	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Belgium +	0800-10014	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Palau +	02-222	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
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THE AMERICAS

Cite Cuba In Shooting Planes, U.S. Tells UN

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — U.S. diplomats want the Security Council to hold Cuba responsible for downing two unarmed, U.S.-based planes in February and to declare the shooting illegal, but they acknowledge that they lack broad support for stronger measures.

Cuban diplomats have lobbied strongly against any move to condemn Havana for the Feb. 24 incident, which killed four members of the Florida-based Cuban exile group Brothers to the Rescue.

U.S. diplomats circulated a draft resolution Monday that would have the council condemn "the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight as being incompatible with elementary considerations of humanity."

The draft was scheduled to go before the council Tuesday.

European diplomats, speaking on condition they not be identified by name or nationality, said council members would probably condemn the act of shooting down unarmed planes, but would not act against the the Castro government.

Cuba's Parliament president, Ricardo Alarcon, urged diplomats from Latin America and other developing countries to oppose any measure that Cuba believes would infringe on its sovereignty.

Sam Mircovich/Reuters

EXECUTIVE PLEDGE — President Clinton reciting the Pledge of Allegiance before speaking on truancy at the Monrovia, California, high school this week.

Dole to Propose a Big Tax Cut

He Will Blend It With Calls for a Balanced Budget

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole has decided to propose a major tax cut as the centerpiece of his economic growth package, with a substantial across-the-board cut in tax rates or a rollback of the 1990 and 1993 tax rate increases as the two leading options under consideration, according to Republican sources.

The decision to support a significant tax cut at the same time that he is calling for a balanced budget represents a leap of faith for Mr. Dole, who historically has put deficit reduction ahead of tax cuts. Two months ago, Mr. Dole spoke cautiously about proposing a sizable tax cut, but several Republicans said this week that he was prepared now to advocate one.

He has not signed off on which of the major options he prefers, and many other details of the program remain in discussion. Another key element under consideration is a proposal that would give workers a deduction for the payroll taxes they have paid. That feature is designed to blunt Democratic criticism that the tax cuts are aimed mostly at the rich.

Republicans familiar with the debate said there was a consensus in the Dole campaign staff that a hefty tax cut must be part of an overall package of initiatives that will be sold as an attack on slow growth and stagnant wages. They argue that the growth package is needed to take advantage of what they see as one of President Bill Clinton's vulnerabilities and to provide a clear contrast between the two candidates.

ELECTION '96

Much of the work now under way by Mr. Dole's advisers involves fine-tuning the final elements of the package and providing the analysis of its economic and budgetary impact so that Mr. Dole's credibility as a deficit hawk will not be compromised by the plan and that he still feels comfortable aggressively promoting it this fall.

Dole advisers also are debating when to unveil the package. Originally Mr. Dole hoped to do so by the end of this month. But some Republicans fear that Democrats could blunt the package with a massive ad blitz that could go unanswered because Mr. Dole has reached the limit of what he can spend before the convention.

The fears of a Democratic counterattack are real.

Asked what the Democrats plan to do when Mr. Dole makes his plan public, a White House official replied, "We'll trash it," adding that an advertising campaign attacking the package was probable.

Mr. Dole is still likely to announce the plan before the convention in San Diego next month, and his advisers say they welcome a strong Democratic counterattack as a way to promote the contrast between the two parties.

Republicans plan to counter any Democratic advertising with ads from the Republican National Committee.

"We'll be in the ballpark," a Republican said.

The candidate's lengthy deliberations over the economic package have frustrated many Republicans, who believe that slow growth represents a significant vulnerability for Mr. Clinton this year and that the Republicans have more credibility than the Democrats in promoting tax cuts as part of the solution.

In addition to a 15 percent cut in marginal tax rates, Mr. Dole's advisers have been analyzing a number of variations, including a 10 percent overall reduction.

Another proposal under discussion could cut lower-bracket rates more than upper-bracket rates. That would concentrate more of the impact on middle-income families.

Vermont Royster, Editor, Dies at 82

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Vermont Royster, a former editor of The Wall Street Journal who won two Pulitzer Prizes and helped to shape his newspaper into America's leading business daily, died Monday in a retirement community in Raleigh, North Carolina. He was 82.

The Journal said Mr. Royster had been in ill health for several years.

Mr. Royster started as a reporter at The Journal in 1936. He worked his way up the ranks, becoming Washington correspondent, Washington bureau chief, editorial writer and editor.

Mr. Royster also was a senior vice president for Dow Jones & Co., the newspaper's publisher, and was a director of the company. He continued to write his weekly column, Thinking Things Over, until 1986.

Mr. Royster won his first Pulitzer in 1953, for editorial writing.

In awarding him his second Pulitzer, in 1984, for distinguished commentary, the judges cited his column for its compassion and for putting contemporary events in a historical context.

In person and in print, Mr. Royster was known for the gentle tone and rigorous thought that underlay his words. He was, in the words of one fellow journalist, "a gentle essayist among the shrillers of his time."

In 1953, Mr. Royster deplored the fact that some businessmen were discussing the truce in Korea in terms of bull markets and bear markets.

"War itself is a terrible thing," he wrote, "but we find more terrible the fact that there are men walking about who talk of peace as if it were terrible."

Mr. Royster served in the Navy during World War II.

After retirement, Mr. Royster became a professor of journalism at the University of North Carolina.

Aliki Vouyouklaki, 63, a Greek actress, died of cancer Tuesday in Athens. Known as Greece's national star for her local popularity, she appeared in 41 film productions. *(AP)*

Theo Cobb Landon, 97, widow of Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas and the mother of Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, died Sunday at her home in Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Landon, the Republican candidate for president in 1936, died in 1987 at age 100 after 57 years of marriage. *(NYT)*

Leon Shenandoah, 81, the head of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, died Monday in Syracuse, New York, after a long illness. *(NYT)*

Samuel Toledano, 66, a Jewish leader who helped reconcile Spain and its tiny Jewish community after centuries of strained ties, has died in Madrid. *(AP)*

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Less Keen On Capitol Hill Unions

WASHINGTON — One of the first things the Republicans did when they took control of Congress last year was to pass, with great fanfare, a law that included a provision allowing Capitol Hill workers to form and join unions, just like workers in the private sector.

Now that the provision is soon to take effect, though, several top Republicans are having second thoughts. They are trying, this time with no fanfare at all, to exempt "confidential" employees. These, as they define the term, would mean virtually all of the 15,000 people who work in House and Senate offices, even such low-level employees as clerks and secretaries.

These Republicans, including deputies to the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said that permitting unions in the offices of committees and individual lawmakers would drive a wedge between legislators and their loyal aides; give unions access to confidential legislative strategies, particularly as those strategies apply to congressional consideration of labor law, and disrupt Congress with rafts of unfair labor-practice complaints.

"Personally I don't think there should be unions in those offices," the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, said in a brief interview. *(NYT)*

Gingrich on Marijuana: What Counts Is Attitude

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Newt Gingrich has latched onto a remark last week by the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, that "of course" he had experimented with marijuana years ago.

The Georgia Republican said it was not a question of whether he and Mr. McCurry both smoked pot in college — but their attitude about it now.

Mr. Gingrich, the House speaker, acknowledged, when asked by a reporter, that he, too, had smoked a little bit of pot in college.

"It was the wrong thing to do and I've absolutely said people shouldn't do it," Mr. Gingrich said. Referring to the Clinton administration, he added: "That's the difference. When I say it, I say people shouldn't do it. Period. When they say it, it's a joke, as though people ought to do it and it's O.K., and it's fine." *(AP)*

U.S. Won't Prosecute In Packwood Diary Case

PORTLAND, Oregon — The Justice Department will not prosecute former Senator Bob Packwood over allegations that he altered his diaries to obstruct an investigation into sexual and official misconduct, his lawyers said.

Mr. Packwood was notified of the decision in a one-sentence letter last week, the lawyers said Monday.

Mr. Packwood said the investigation was the last unresolved issue from the events that led to his resignation from the Senate last year amid charges of sexual misconduct involving 17 women.

"The letter just speaks for itself," said Mr. Packwood. "It does wrap up everything." *(AP)*

House Approves Move To Examine Gambling

WASHINGTON — The House has given final congressional approval to a measure that would create a federal commission to examine the rapid growth of the $40 billion-a-year U.S. gambling industry and its impact on American society.

On a voice vote Monday, the House sent the legislation to President Bill Clinton, who has said he supported the bill. The gambling industry and Nevada lawmakers had fought a fierce battle to block the measure, which the Senate passed on a voice vote last week, and approval came after lawmakers agreed to weaken the commission's subpoena powers to meet the industry's concerns.

Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., head of the Washington-based American Gaming Association, the casino gambling industry's lobbying group, welcomed a "fair and balanced" examination.

The bill is a response to rising public apprehension — led by a coalition of liberals and Christian conservatives — over the explosive growth in legal gambling. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, celebrating his 73d birthday: "You always feel a little older in the morning. By noon I'll feel about 55." *(NYT)*

Clinton Gets Bill To Halt Investing In Libya and Iran

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Tuesday approved a sweeping sanctions bill to punish foreign companies that invest in the oil and gas fields of Iran and Libya.

On a voice vote, the House gave final approval to the legislation, which now goes to President Bill Clinton, who has not said whether he will sign it.

The sanctions legislation has sparked threats of retaliation from U.S. allies in Europe, whose oil companies have major stakes in Libya and plans to invest in Iran.

The bill, which does not affect existing investments, would require the president to impose two sanctions out of a list of six on companies that invest $40 million or more in one year in Iran or Libya.

It would also impose sanctions on firms that break existing United Nations embargoes against Libya, including a ban on sales of oil refinery equipment.

The bill was designed to put pressure on European countries, Japan and others to discourage investment in Iran and Libya, which Washington considers sponsors of terrorism.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Constitution Stands in Way Of U.S. Envoy To Vietnam

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration thought it had a perfect candidate for the new post of ambassador to Vietnam: a congressman and onetime prisoner of war whose record would help him pass through the needle's eye of Senator Jesse Helms's Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

But the confirmation prospects of Representative Douglas Peterson, a Florida Democrat, have suffered a peculiar setback since he was nominated in late May. The problem is not Senator Helms, but the U.S. Constitution.

With hearings on his nomination set to begin Tuesday, staff members on the Foreign Relations Committee suggested last week that Mr. Peterson's appointment may violate the so-called emoluments clause of the Constitution, which prevents sitting legislators from profiting from their own votes.

Under Article 1, Section 6, the Constitution forbids a legislator, "during the term for which he was elected," from accepting appointment "to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time."

According to Senate aides, the "emoluments" question is not the main issue, since ambassadors have not had a pay raise lately. The problem is whether the office of ambassador to Vietnam in Hanoi is a new one, created when the United States recognized Vietnam last year, or whether it is merely a continuation of the ambassadorship to the former South Vietnam, in Saigon.

Administration lawyers, despite a long weekend of cogitating, are not quite sure what to do. White House officials say it may simply be easier to postpone Mr. Peterson's nomination until after the November election and a new Congress is in session — presuming President Bill Clinton is re-elected, that is, to renew the nomination. In any event, Mr. Peterson has announced his retirement from Congress.

Suzanne F. Farmer, his chief of staff, said he is "trepidatious" about the outcome. "Our view has been that this was not created by Congress," she said. "This isn't a brand-new country and we had an ambassador there before."

But the lawyers are not so sure.

Senator Helms is not opposing Mr. Peterson, who was shot down in 1966 and who spent six and a half years as a prisoner of war and retired from the air force as a colonel in 1981. "We're not out to get Peterson in any way, shape or form," a Helms aide said.

Vijay Tyagi/Agence France-Presse

INDIAN PROTEST — Opponents of former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao wearing masks of him Tuesday to protest the Delhi High Court's decision exempting him from cross-examination in a fraud case.

Speaker Wanted (Any Topic) For Free Malaysian Holiday

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — A Malaysian state is offering the junket of a lifetime, an all-expenses-paid, five-day holiday at a beach resort, to any person in the world who can talk.

The only conditions are that the person be an expert, in any field, and able to deliver a credible public speech.

Officials of Malaysia's Kedah state will select the winner on the basis of applications, the New Straits Times and Star newspapers reported Tuesday. The opportunity will be advertised in international business and academic magazines, they said.

Experts will be flown in at the state's expense along with their families for a five-day holiday at the Langkawi beach resort, where they will deliver a lecture. Langkawi hotels will provide free accommodation.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Bangladeshi Democrat Is Declared President

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Shahabuddin Ahmed, a widely respected critic of Bangladesh's past lurches toward dictatorship, was declared president-elect on Tuesday by the election commission, which said his nomination was unopposed.

Mr. Ahmed, 66, will succeed President Abdur Rahman Biswas, whose five-year term ends Oct. 8, as the country's 12th head of state, an election commission source said.

Mr. Ahmed, a former top judge, has been "elected the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh uncontested," an election commission gazette notification said. Bangladesh's presidential election had been scheduled for Aug. 1, but with Mr. Ahmed selected unopposed, voting has become redundant. *(AFP)*

Job Changes Are in Store For Chinese Bureaucrats

BEIJING — Chinese bureaucrats will have to change jobs once every five years as part of a government plan to cut down on pervasive corruption, the official China Daily reported Tuesday.

The rotation scheme is one of several initiatives being taken by the Ministry of Personnel to improve the efficiency and professionalism of the civil service. *(AP)*

U.S. Sailor Held in Attack

TOKYO — A U.S. sailor, Terrence Michael Swanson, 20, of Anoka, Minnesota, was being held on suspicion of attempted murder during a robbery for allegedly slashing the throat of a woman after stealing her purse.

The attack occurred outside a navy base on the southernmost main island of Kyushu, 600 miles (960 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo. The woman remains hospitalized. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Joni, a member of the opposition Indonesian Democracy Party, responding to military threats to stop daily free speech rallies: "We will go on indefinitely, no matter what General Tanjung says. We are ready to die." *(AFP)*

Ali Alatas, the foreign minister of Indonesia, to representatives of Western countries at ASEAN's Regional Forum: "Don't dictate to us." *(AFP)*

Food Epidemic Grows

Bacterial Infection Claims 2 Japanese

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSAKA, Japan — The Japanese food-poisoning epidemic worsened Tuesday when two persons died from a bacterial infection that has made thousands ill.

A 10-year-old school girl and an 85-year-old woman were the second and third victims this week of the outbreak that started in the western town of Sakai 12 days ago.

Government officials vowed to increase efforts to trace the causes of the infections and teach residents how to prevent further outbreaks.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto called a special meeting Tuesday to discuss the food poisonings, which have sickened more than 8,400 and put 587 in hospitals. It is the worst rash of food poisonings in Japan since salmonella made 10,000 people sick in 1988.

Mr. Hashimoto ordered universities and other institutions to help identify routes of the bacterial infection.

Officials are not sure what foods are spreading it. Top suspects include cold noodles and pork, raw meat and tuna paste.

"It is a very worrisome situation," Mr. Hashimoto was quoted as having told the chief cabinet secretary, Seiroku Kajiyama.

A spokesman for a national task force that was sent to Sakai, where more than 6,400 children in primary school have been stricken since July 11, reported the first fatality there Tuesday — the 10-year-old girl.

She was one of three girls who have been in a coma for several days while doctors struggled to stabilize their conditions, which included low blood pressure, dehydration and kidney failure.

The elderly woman died in Osaka from the same infection but health officials said she did not seem to have contracted it from victims in Sakai.

In Kyoto, a 56-year-old man died Sunday night from the bacterial infection, again apparently in an unconnected case. The bacteria claimed four lives in Okayama, west of Osaka, in June.

In the Sakai outbreak, officials are testing 12 school meals, which included eel sushi and roast pork.

The outbreak led to early school closings for the summer vacation. Public swimming pools were closed to stem the spread of infections. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Tamils Shell Landing Craft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels rained mortar shells on Sri Lankan Navy landing craft Tuesday, killing 22 soldiers near a beachhead where troops were massing for an assault to recapture a fallen army base.

The deaths occurred when a shell hit a vessel with about 400 soldiers packed inside. Twenty-eight others were wounded, and the ship was damaged, military officials said.

Other craft unloaded several hundred soldiers to join an assault force of about 600 men ready to march on the Mullaittivu army base, a few miles to the north.

Tamil Tiger rebels claim they captured the base and wiped out the entire 1,200-man garrison after storming it on Thursday.

The military spokesman claimed the base was holding out. But other officials, speaking on condition on anonymity, said there had been no radio contact with the base since Friday, and it appeared that the camp had been overrun.

A soldier who survived the Tamil attack by climbing a coconut tree said Tuesday that the garrison was overrun. "I have never seen such an attack," W. G. Damnike, 19, said from his hospital bed in Anuradhapura. "It was horrible."

The rebels claimed 1,208 soldiers and 241 guerrillas had been killed. The army said about 300 soldiers and 400 rebels had died. *(AP, AFP)*

Chinese Grimly Guard Banks of Rising River

Troops and Factory Workers Join Efforts to Hold Back the Yangtze

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese troops lined the banks of the Yangtze River on Tuesday and factories deployed workers to plug leaks in embankments to prevent the rain-swollen river from bursting out, officials said.

"The Yangtze is now above the level at which the river broke through its banks in 1931," said an official of the Flood Control Headquarters in the industrial city of Wuhan, the capital of central Hubei province. "We are guarding the banks with our lives. This is a critical moment."

Unusually heavy rains have lashed southern and eastern China since the end of June, killing more than 850 people and causing severe flooding in nine provinces.

The United States will dispatch emergency aid worth $115,000 to China as the flood-stricken south of the country braces for further torrential rains, the U.S. Embassy in Beijing said Tuesday.

Germany, South Korea, Japan, Italy and Denmark have also made donations to flood-relief efforts, with foreign contributions totaling more than $600,000, the Xinhua news agency reported.

A relief plane carrying water purifiers, plastic sheeting and blankets was scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday from Guam, the spokesman said.

China's rainy season is far from over and mid-term weather forecasts indicate the worst is still to come.

"The rainy season does not end until September and re-flooding is very likely to occur, particularly in the next two to three weeks when we expect the heaviest rainfall," said the head of the Chinese mission of Doctors Without Borders, Geoffrey Prescott.

"Our assessment is that China is suffering very severe floods and we are extremely concerned over future developments in Hubei and Hunan."

Along the Yangtze, paramilitary police, police officers and workers mounted a round-the-clock watch on embankments holding waters in check.

More than 600,000 people were deployed at intervals of three people every 10 meters (33 feet) and with one person per meter on the most dangerous segments, the official said.

Factory workers have been ordered to watch the dykes for cracks and to fill any holes burrowed into the vital embankments by snakes and rats, factory officials said from Wuhan.

In southern Guangxi province, serious flooding has left at least 50,000 people homeless in the worst affected county.

The rain had stopped in Hunan province and the water level in China's largest freshwater lake, the Dongting, was falling from a historic high but remained above the danger level, a Hunan government official said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

China Lobbyist Assails Japan Over Sex Slaves

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — A Chinese lobbyist for victims of Japan's wartime atrocities has criticized as "irresponsible and inadequate" a Japanese government compensation offer to Asian sex slaves channeled through a private group.

Tong Zeng, leader of the Chinese Committee for Demanding War Reparations, said Tuesday that Tokyo should stop trying to shirk responsibility for the thousands of women forced to become prostitutes for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

On July 19, a Japanese government initiated fund decided to pay 2 million yen ($18,200) each to some 300 former "comfort women" from South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan. Some of the women have said they will not take any money from the private fund, demanding direct compensation and an apology from Tokyo.

Japan has been refusing compensation to individual war victims, and instead initiated the private fund last year to collect donations from the public.

"Channeling the money through this unofficial organization is a way for the Japanese government to shirk responsibility for its actions and for politicians to try to boost their public standing," Mr. Tong said in a statement faxed to the Japanese Embassy in Beijing. "This is irresponsible and inadequate," he said.

Rafiqur Rahman/Reuters

A DROP TO DRINK — Women in Bangladesh collecting drinking water from a well Tuesday amid floodwater in a village near Dhaka.

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ACROSS

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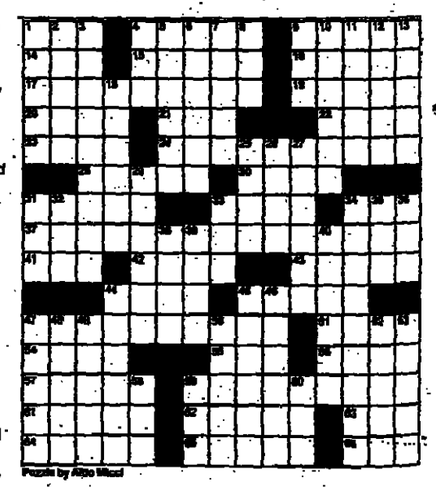
4 Consommé
9 1936 Luce play, with "The"
14 "Honest" one
15 Disprove
16 Piano key wood
17 Start of a comment by G. K. Chesterton
19 Bar seat
20 Org.
21 A Gabor
23 Oahu neckwear
24 Part 2 of the comment
28 Beethoven's "—— Solemnis"
30 Harrow's rival
31 God
33 Helps for Reps. and Dems.
34 Droop
37 Part 3 of the comment
41 Turquoise, e.g.
42 Electric unit
43 Bucolic
44 Regal term of address
46 It has a wheel on its heel
47 Part 4 of the comment
51 Autumn tool
54 Prefix with culture
55 Future fish
56 Traitor Aldrich
57 Mild cigar
59 End of the comment
61 More than miffed
62 Less cordial
63 Architectural prefix
64 Utopias
65 Heals
66 Swindle

DOWN

1 Jazz pianist Ahmad ——
2 Mistreat
3 Negative attitude
4 Origin of some PBS series
5 Takes another mate
6 "Twelfth Night" countess
7 Giant
8 Scornful cry
9 N.B.A.'s Unseld
10 Get
11 Othello's people
12 —— Gay
13 Popular stocking
18 Positioned
26 Undiluted
28 Delineate
27 Pulpits
29 Poet Plath
31 "Understand?"
32 Suffix with ethyl
33 Poker win
34 In a steady flow
36 Palindromic exclamation
38 Set
39 Ripped
39 Wasn't colorfast
40 Beat in a relay
44 Slalom trail
46 Easy winner
48 Fell in a faint; with "over"
47 Store
48 Gave the eye
49 Speechify
50 Moment
52 Author Ken
53 Bar, at the bar
58 Photo —— (campaign events)
59 Pep
60 April initials



Puzzle by Alijo Wood

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of July 23

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EUROPE

'Mad Sheep' Disease? Europe's Meat Industry Braces, Again

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

LONDON — Europe was bracing Tuesday for another blow to its meat industry after experts acknowledged fearing that "mad cow" disease might be transmissible to sheep, goats and deer.

The new health scare emerged Monday in Brussels when Franz Fischler, the European Union agriculture commissioner, said researchers were finding the sheep disease called scrapie, which was suspected in the first place to have triggered the "mad cow" problem, could menace humans if they consumed certain organ meats from sheep and goats.

Scrapie had been found in animal feed made up of ground-up sheep carcasses that were fed to cows, causing the onslaught of "mad cow" disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), it is now believed. But scrapie, which has been known to exist in sheep for over 150 years, was not believed to cause the sheep to be infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy or to transmit this to humans. Now these convictions appear to be in doubt.

A spokesman for Douglas Hogg, the British agriculture minister, said the official would announce Wednesday in Parliament new measures to keep parts of these animals out of the food chain, in response to the preliminary findings.

"They will be precautionary measures based on the latest scientific finding in the context of a wider European Union effort," the spokesman said.

British newspapers said Tuesday the restriction will include a ban on brains, spinal columns and spleens of sheep, goats and deer, as well as measures to keep these parts from getting into the food chain of humans and animals.

Reacting to the new development, Mr. Hogg issued a statement Tuesday saying: "What we are dealing with is a theoretical risk. It has been found that it is possible to transmit BSE to sheep and therefore, out of an abundance of caution, the various advisers have recommended that we exclude various parts of the carcass, which are not actually eaten any way."

While Britons tend to consume fewer organ meats, such as brains, than other Europeans, they do eat a great deal of lamb. If it is determined that these parts could be infected because they are close to the animal's spinal cord, it could push many consumers to stay away from lamb as well as beef.

Beef consumption in Britain and Europe has plunged since March, when British scientists said there may be link between "mad cow" disease and its human equivalent, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

Farmers and livestock workers are awaiting more facts, but fear is growing that what happened to the beef industry is about to hit the sheep industry.

"This is another deadly blow," said Richard North, an official of the Quality Meat Alliance, an industry promotion group, of the new measures expected to be announced Wednesday. "The cost of removing this offal from carcasses is going to send the price of lamb through the roof." The meat industry is watching carefully how the announcement Wednesday will come out.

In Brussels, Tom Buerkle of the International Herald Tribune reported:

EU agriculture ministers scrambled Tuesday to prevent the consumer panic over beef from spreading to lamb.

Ministers attending the second day of a lengthy meeting in Brussels indicated that EU governments would give swift approval to a proposal from the European Commission to ban the use of sheep brains, nervous system tissue and spleens from animal and human food. The measures will be put before the EU Standing Veterinary Committee on Aug. 1.

Mr. Hogg said that lamb was safe to eat and that there should be no crisis of confidence "if everyone reacts sensibly." Other officials noted that the proposed ban on offal would affect sheep 18 months and older, the age at which the disease tends to appear, while most meat consumed comes from young lambs.

But although they promised action, some ministers criticized Mr. Fischler for acting rashly in publicizing the preliminary findings. The discovery that bovine spongiform encephalopathy could spread from cattle to sheep arose from laboratory experiments, "not real-life cattle and sheep," one EU official said.

Spain's agriculture minister, Loyola de Palacio, accused Mr. Fischler of causing "serious and unjustified alarm."

The Irish farm minister, Ivan Yates, said: "It is quite easy to strike a match and cause a forest fire with regard to BSE. It is more difficult to put it out."

ETA Leader Seized At Farm in France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PAU, France — French police commandos, in a joint operation with the Spanish police, seized a man described as one of the three leaders of the Basque separatist group ETA on Tuesday. The arrest was a blow to terrorists who have targeted tourists in Spain.

Julian Achurra Egurola, allegedly a member of the movement's three-man executive in charge of arms and logistics, was arrested at a farm near Pau in southwestern France.

About 30 policemen also found a cache of weapons, including an anti-tank rocket, submachineguns, grenades and detonators in the farmhouse, along with electronic address books and a seal of the separatist group, the French Interior Ministry said.

ETA, or the Basque Homeland and Freedom movement, has killed 800 people in its 28-year-long fight for Basque independence in Spain and France. The group has claimed responsibility for a bomb last weekend that wounded 35 tourists, most of them British, in Catalonia. At least five more bombs were placed in seaside hotels.

Contrary to Spanish media reports, the French police said a young French woman held with Mr. Egurola was not a suspected senior ETA activist. The two were flown to Paris for questioning.

Spanish authorities said there were nine arrest warrants out for Mr. Egurola involving the murder of policemen, bombings and grenade attacks.

In recent years concerted action by the Spanish and French police has resulted in a string of arrests of leading militants.

In San Sebastian, Spain, a former military cook whose name was on an ETA hit list was seriously injured Tuesday when a bomb exploded under his car, the authorities said.

The police said that the name of Albino Alfredo Machado Pires and a description of his car were found on a list of ETA targets that was found by the police last March when they arrested an alleged assassin for the separatist group. *(Reuters, AP)*

Next U.S. Move: Evict Karadzic

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Having pressured Radovan Karadzic into giving up his political powers, the United States will now work to force the Bosnian Serb leader out of his headquarters in Pale, the U.S. envoy Richard C. Holbrooke says.

"The next step in the process is that Karadzic should leave Pale, the mountain stronghold which he really created," Mr. Holbrooke, architect of last year's Bosnian peace accords, said in a TV interview Monday on the Public Broadcasting System. "As long as he's in Pale, even if he's invisible, even if he's out of public and political life, I personally feel uncomfortable, and so do my colleagues."

Mr. Karadzic, indicted for war crimes by the UN tribunal in The Hague, agreed Friday to resign as leader of the Bosnian Serbs' main political party and withdraw from all public political activities.

The agreement followed marathon talks in Belgrade between Mr. Holbrooke and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, in which the U.S. envoy threatened to reimpose sanctions against Serbia if Mr. Karadzic did not step down.

Mr. Karadzic remains in Pale, a mountain village near the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. Pale served as his headquarters during the three and a half year war.

John Kornblum, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, is to travel to Belgrade this weekend to force Mr. Karadzic to leave Pale, Mr. Holbrooke said.

■ 20 Bodies Are Unearthed at New Site

War crimes investigators probing the killings last year around the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica unearthed about 20 decomposed bodies Tuesday at a new mass grave site at Nova Kasaba, Agence France-Presse reported.

Over the next couple of months, investigators are expected to excavate around seven more sites around Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, hoping to identify some of the victims and say how and when they died.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Austrian Leftists Cool to NATO

VIENNA — Austria's leftist parties on Tuesday came out in force against suggestions of early membership in NATO, insisting that any decision to join the Atlantic alliance must be put to a referendum.

While Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's Social Democrats have noticeably softened their attitude toward the Western European Union, the European Union's fledgling defense arm, most still oppose joining NATO.

But the conservative People's Party, the junior partner in the ruling coalition with the Social Democrats, has begun floating the idea of closer ties with the 16-nation alliance with a view to future membership. *(Reuters)*

Bulgarian Barred From Post

SOFIA — Bulgaria's Constitutional Court dealt a big blow to the ruling Socialist Party on Tuesday when it ruled that its presidential candidate, Foreign Minister Georgi Pirinski, could not run for the post.

"The constitution of Bulgaria imposes the condition that the president of the republic must be a Bulgarian citizen and to be such by birth," Judge Ivan Grigorov told reporters after the court had reached its decision.

Mr. Pirinski was born in New York in 1948 of a Bulgarian father and an American mother. Party officials had believed the father's nationality would be sufficient to determine that the younger Mr. Pirinski was also a Bulgarian. *(Reuters)*

Czech Debate Is Prolonged

PRAGUE — Parliament on Tuesday adjourned a confidence debate on the government's program until Wednesday morning.

A senior member of Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus's Civic Democratic Party said he expected the vote of confidence to be taken on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning.

Earlier, President Vaclav Havel opened the debate by calling on deputies to back Mr. Klaus's minority government. But a deputy chairman of Parliament, Jiri Honajzer, said the final confidence vote would come only after lengthy debate. *(Reuters)*

Cyprus Threatens a Boycott

NICOSIA — The government of Cyprus will boycott a military dialogue with Turkey if the Turkish Cypriot armed forces are represented at the talks, the president said Tuesday.

Glavkos Klerides, whose Greek Cypriot government is internationally recognized as the divided island's legitimate administration, told reporters he would not send representatives to a meeting if the Turkish Cypriot military forces were there.

The meeting was set up by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, in an effort to defuse tension between the two sides. *(Reuters)*

Turkish Hunger Striker Dies

ISTANBUL — A second leftist prisoner on hunger strike died in Bayrampasa prison here early Tuesday, his lawyers said.

Ten other hunger-striking prisoners, also in Bayrampasa, were said by the Istanbul Association of Medical Doctors to be in comas and liable to die at any time.

Altan Berdan Kerimgiller, 28, in prison since 1992 on murder charges, had been suffering from internal bleeding and went into a coma before he died Tuesday morning on the 65th day of his hunger strike. *(AFP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

JAKARTA: The commissioner in charge of relations with Asia, Manuel Marin, attends the Asian Regional Forum and the Post Ministerial Conference of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

BRUSSELS: Sir Leon Brittan, commission vice president in charge of trade, opens a conference of the top civil servants of 37 European and Asian countries on investment and trade.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Dima Korotayev/Reuters

BEGGING IN MOSCOW — An Afghan war veteran receiving small change from a car passenger Tuesday.

Aides Backing UN Chief Are Warned

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Clinton administration has threatened to take action against the United Nations and any employees found to be campaigning for the re-election of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali at the organization's expense.

Stepping up an increasingly sharp drive worldwide to prevent Mr. Boutros Ghali from building support for a second five-year term when his first ends on Dec. 31, the spokesman for the U.S. Mission said Monday that the administration was "very concerned that UN officials have seen it to be their business to be promoting the re-election of a particular secretary-general."

The spokesman, James P. Rubin, added: "It is our intention to look into how UN personnel are being used by the secretary-general for this purpose."

He declined to cite cases or name officials. "They know who they are," he said. He added that Washington would call for investigations if necessary.

Mr. Rubin, who is expected to become the Clinton election campaign's foreign affairs spokesman in Washington in two weeks, said the administration intended "to ensure that UN personnel understand that they work for the member states and the secretary-general's office, not a particular secretary-general."

UN officials deny that there has been any concerted effort to put the organization at the disposal of the secretary-general's campaign, although they say they will speak out to set the record straight when attacks on Mr. Boutros Ghali from Washington and elsewhere are not factually accurate.

A U.S. official declined to cite cases or name names. 'They know who they are,' he said.

The administration was annoyed when Ahmand Fawzi, an Egyptian who is the UN's deputy spokesman, read aloud at a daily briefing from toasts President Bill Clinton made praising the secretary-general on visits to the United Nations in recent years.

A former UN official said that the administration appeared to be in a "frenzy" over the resistance by the secretary-general, even though many political analysts say they do not see Mr. Boutros Ghali's becoming an important issue in the presidential campaign.

While UN officials are not "political" appointees of any secretary-general, Mr. Boutros Ghali has surrounded himself at the top largely with people of his choosing, including a few fellow Egyptians.

But officials say these appointments are far outnumbered by those of people sent to the UN by governments, among them a big number of Americans.

Some Americans — the UN spokesman, Sylvana Foa; the undersecretary-general for administration and management, Joseph E. Connor; and the administrator of the UN development program, James Gustave Speth — have challenged the administration's charge that Mr. Boutros Ghali has slowed reform of the organization.

Apparently stung by Mr. Boutros Ghali's continued support — even if temporary and tactical — from dozens of countries, Clinton administration officials are making it clear that they want him to step down or his supporters will face consequences.

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Warsaw, Sheraton Hotel, October 17 & 18, 1996

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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After Flight 800

The evidence of terrorism in the loss of TWA Flight 800 is not yet there, but with investigators working their way toward that possibility, the United States moves down a road at whose end may lie not just a study of causation but a grim national challenge. A finding that a particular country or a group operating in a country had conducted this terrible act would commit the American government to seek a full accounting for it. There could be political, legal or even military consequences, and these would carry their own substantial risks. But it is a course that cannot be evaded by any nation accepting a responsibility for the safety and welfare of its citizens, nor by any nation intending to play, as the United States does, an extended role in the world.

The first requirement, of course, is to make the best possible factual analysis of the terrorists' role. This is the predicate to what the record indicates will be the difficult political task of engaging the full cooperation of other countries in bringing those responsible to account. Assuming a terrorist hand, the immediate target in this instance was an American plane. But the broader target was the sense of common interest that binds, or ought to bind, all nations that respect the law and rely on global comity in transport, communications and security in general. It is not too early for the American government to be thinking of ways to achieve the broadest possible international company — if the terrorist case is in fact established.

A second requirement is to consider what standards of proof need to be met in order to fix responsibility and what the procedures of punishment then ought to be. Courtroom-type proof obviously would be preferred, but considering that it may be hard to come by, a lesser standard may be judged sufficient. Similarly, international validation before the act of punishment would be the best way to go, but if that is not feasible a national decision by the injured party, the United States, ought to suffice. As the principal user of the skies and as a country with a global reach, the United States is the natural leader in policing the international airways.

No act after the fact, however, is going to keep the skies safe unless the whole equation of air security is redone. Even before TWA 800 exploded, there was a budding crisis of public confidence in airport and airline safety. Now there is likely to be greater support for new burdens of cost, inconvenience and citizen alert, if a good case can be made for the particulars. The TWA plane yet may be found to have crashed from a mechanical failure. That would be a great relief. Still, the public's growing awareness of the openings that technology confers on terrorism must be harnessed to a program of higher safety.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bangladesh's Chance

In 25 years of independence, Bangladesh has been plagued by wars, violent coups and military dictatorships. But last month the nation opened a potentially hopeful period by holding the most peaceful election in its history, with nearly three-quarters of eligible voters going to the polls. The winner was the left-of-center Awami League led by Hasina Wazed, whose father brought the nation to independence in 1971. If Sheikh Hasina honors her pledge to govern by accommodation and with moderate economic policies, Bangladesh could emerge with stronger democratic institutions and economic conditions.

The return to power by Sheikh Hasina's party is a poignant moment for Bangladesh. In 1971, when Bangladesh was the eastern portion of Pakistan, the league was led by her father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. His victory in parliamentary elections that year was rejected by the Pakistani leadership in the western half of the country, prompting an invasion of eastern Pakistan by India that split Pakistan asunder. Sheikh Mujib, as he was known, ruled the newly created nation of Bangladesh ruthlessly. In 1975 he was murdered in a coup by army officers, setting off two decades of political turmoil.

Hungry to regain power in the name of her father, Sheikh Hasina has contended with a rival political party led by Khalida Zia, the widow of a general who took power after the 1975 murders and was himself assassinated in 1981. Begum Zia was elected prime minister in 1991, but three years later Sheikh Hasina's forces took to the streets, charging her with corruption and election-rigging.

Begum Zia's charge of voting fraud has been disputed by an international team of observers led by former Representative Stephen Solarz of New York. Begum Zia should accept the outcome. Sheikh Hasina struck the right note in taking office by promising to respect dissent and even bring some members of the opposition into her government.

Like other Muslim countries, Bangladesh faces rising religious fundamentalism. Despite a long tradition of independence by Bengali writers and poets, Begum Zia's government bowed disgracefully to the demands of fundamentalist leaders two years ago and forced Taslima Nasrin, a well-known woman poet, from the country. The fundamentalist parties lost badly last month.

With 120 million people, Bangladesh is one of the most crowded countries on earth. Lying in a vast river delta, it is constantly savaged by hurricanes and floods. But because the Awami League has been close to India since independence, there is reason to hope for a partnership between the two countries on flood control. A renewed commitment from foreign investors and aid donors would now provide Bangladesh with the best opportunity it has had in years to move beyond the turmoil and tragedies of its past.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The 'Abortion Pill'

RU-486, the abortion-inducing pill, is finally nearing approval for marketing in the United States after a decade of controversy. An advisory committee has recommended the drug be considered safe and effective, thus clearing the way for likely final approval by the Food and Drug Administration. Approval will provide an accessible alternative to surgical abortions and will be welcomed by all those who fear anti-abortion protesters. Once RU-486 is approved, a woman will be able to exercise an important right in the privacy of a doctor's office or clinic. The recommendation is unlikely to defuse and may even intensify the abortion debate, especially if approval comes before the November election.

RU-486 has been available in France, Britain and Sweden for more than a decade. But fears about anti-abortion protests and boycotts of any company manufacturing or distributing the drug have kept it out of the United States. Upon taking office, President Bill Clinton directed the Department of Health and Human Services, the FDA's parent agency, to review ways to get RU-486 on the market.

The Population Council, a nonprofit contraceptive research group, was given the American patent rights for the drug in 1994. After conducting clinical trials on 2,100 women, the Population Council is now seeking approval from the FDA.

The sensitive nature of RU-486 was reflected in the unusual security precautions taken by the agency for last week's hearing before the advisory committee of medical and scientific experts. Witnesses had to sign a register and were taken to a windowless building in special vans. The Population Council will not reveal the name of the company that will actually make the drug, although the name of the distributor will be on the label once the drug is approved and marketed.

RU-486 acts to counteract progesterone, a hormone needed to sustain a pregnancy. A patient takes three pills of RU-486, also known as mifepristone, up to seven weeks after the last menstrual period. Then, 36 or 48 hours later, she takes two tablets of another drug, misopristol, which causes the uterus to contract, thus expelling the fetus. The pills have proved effective in about 96 percent of cases.

The FDA could approve the drug in the next few months. For the million-plus U.S. women who face abortions every year, the Clinton administration and the Population Council deserve praise for sticking to their convictions.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Why the U.S. Can Create Jobs and Europe Can't

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Henry Stimson, the U.S. secretary of war in World War II, once observed that a capitalist country going to war had "better let business make money out of the process or business won't work." America followed that advice and won the war. Mr. Stimson's insight still applies in its peacetime version: Modern capitalism won't work if markets aren't left fairly free. America abides by that axiom and, as a result, is a powerful job machine. Europe doesn't and is a puny job machine. The mystery is that so many economists can't understand this.

The huge job gap between the United States and Europe is, of course, well known. From 1979 to 1995, Western Europe created less than one job for every two new workers: 10.3 million jobs for 21.5 million added workers. Unemployment jumped from 5.7 percent to 11 percent. Meanwhile, the United States created 26 million jobs, absorbing 95 percent of new workers. The unemployment rate, though fluctuating over the business cycle, hasn't drifted up. It was 5.8 percent in 1979 and 5.6 percent in 1995.

What's new (and interesting) is the professed puzzlement of many economists over the job gap. Understandably, it has inspired a lot of research. Less understandably, many studies can't explain it. Factors once rated as U.S. advantages (flexible wages, greater competition, less generous social programs) are now deemed, on closer inspection, not to matter. Gee, this research is hard to take seriously, because it seems determined to miss the larger picture. Which is this: America's economic culture favors growth; Europe's doesn't.

Job creation requires three things: (1) the economy must grow fast enough so that companies want more workers; (2) hiring must be profitable — if labor costs are too high, firms won't hire even if demand is strong, and (3) people must be willing to work. On all counts, the U.S. economy outperforms the European:

• *Economic growth:* Between 1979 and 1995, the U.S. economy grew at an annual average rate of 2.4 percent; the European Union's economy grew only 2.1 percent annually.

• *Labor costs:* Europe's rise faster than America's despite higher unemployment. Between 1983 and 1993, compensation per worker (wages plus fringes) jumped 6.3 percent annually in the EU; the comparable U.S. increase was 4.2 percent.

• *Work effort:* Americans work harder, because the alternative — being supported by government — isn't attractive. Interestingly, initial U.S. and European unemployment benefits are similar. They typically replace about 50 to 70 percent of an average worker's wages. But after some joblessness, U.S. benefits dwindle while European countries continue to provide support.

None of this means Europe's economy is dead. Many European firms still create new jobs with superior products. But on balance, excessive government — taxes, regulations, market controls — hobbles overall growth. Markets don't match workers and jobs.

To conclude otherwise (as some studies do) defies common sense. One book from America's National Bureau of Economic Research says Europe's generous social policies don't foster high joblessness. The book studied various welfare policies and found little "trade-off" between "social protection and economic flexibility." A new study from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris also questions the ill effects of some European policies.

The trouble with these studies is that they try to explain too much from too little. To understand why, consider a sports analogy. Suppose basketball Team A has a tiny advantage over Team B in rebounds; it also has small advantages in steals and three-pointers. Separately, no single advantage seems decisive; together, they explain why Team A wins championships. The same is true of Europe and America. No single U.S. advantage (or European disadvantage) matters. What counts is the collective impact.

Too much government or misguided government hobbles economic growth.

All Europe's disadvantages feed each other. Higher labor costs (not fully offset by higher productivity) deter hiring. Steep payroll taxes — needed to pay generous social benefits — do the same. European growth also suffers from a fixed exchange-rate system that forces most countries to follow German interest rates. Without that discipline, it's feared that inflation would accelerate. In turn, this fear stems from other features of Europe's system like stronger unions, more political determination of wages and less competition in product markets.

America's advantages are also reinforcing. The business climate is more favorable than in Europe. American corporations are consistently more profitable. In 1995, U.S. companies earned an 18.3 percent return on assets compared with 13.8 percent for German firms. In the United States, venture capital is more available for start-up companies. Government regulation has been lifted from critical industries such as telecommunications. All the added product and profit opportunities encourage expansion. Flexible wages favor hiring.

It's the system that counts. America still embraces the market culture: its obsession with growth, its striving for wealth (and tolerance of inequality), its acceptance of change. Europe is less enthralled and more inclined to reshape market culture through government. The lesson is not that government is bad. It isn't. Government does much good, from environmental regulation to unemployment insurance. But too much government or misguided government can subvert economic growth.

What Europe teaches is that the corrosion is a slow, cumulative process. Europe's efforts to reverse it (by easing regulations and limiting social benefits) will be slow, precisely because no one policy does all the harm. America ought to take heed. To work well, government needs to be used with restraint. To work well, capitalism needs to retain its central features — including the freedoms to fail and to get rich.

Washington Post Writers Group.

For Ulster, Shared Rule Might Be the Only Way

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The most desperate words I have ever read about Northern Ireland were written recently by an eminent British commentator, Neal Ascherson of London's The Independent.

"It is the last resort, but perhaps the only hope," he wrote. "When the first American patrol moves up the Lower Falls, and when the Stars and Stripes flutter above the guard-posts ... at Derry, then the madness can slowly begin to drain off the land."

They are also the most futile words ever written about Northern Ireland. There is not the faintest chance that Americans will ever patrol the streets of Northern Ireland. Mr. Ascherson greatly overestimates the interest of mainstream America in Northern Ireland's affairs. Massachusetts may be interested, which causes election-year Washington to be interested, but Michigan and Mississippi do not care. If Mississippi did care, it would care about the Protestant cause in Ulster.

Even if Washington seriously cared, a U.S. intervention would make things worse. It would imply that Northern Ireland had passed from Britain, the Catholic minority's traditional oppressor, to an American government that Ireland's Protestant minority believes is the ally of its majority Catholic enemy. The arrival of American troops in Northern Ireland would relaunch Orange terrorism.

I shift the terms minority/majority because the Protestants are a minority in all of Ireland, which the Catholic Nationalists want reunited, while the Catholics are the minority in the Protestant-dominated North. Both function from the paranoia of minority-hood.

The peace effort of the past 10 years began when Margaret Thatcher's government acknowledged that the Republic had a legitimate interest in Northern Irish events. It undoubtedly ended July 12, with the British government's surrender to the Orange orders' demand once again to drum and fife their way through Catholic areas, to celebrate the Protestants' defeat of the Catholic James II in 1690, and to demonstrate to the Catholics that Protestants still are the top dogs in Northern Ireland.

The collapse is evidence again that no power-sharing solution is possible. The initiatives of the last two years — London-Dublin negotiations, the IRA and Loyalist cease-fire, American mediation with Gerry Adams at the White House, former Senator George Mitchell's mission, the "framework document," the provocatively unnecessary election to decide who would do the talking — all merely produced an IRA decision to start bombing again. The Irish Republican Army needs war because it wants victory over the Protestants. The Protestants won't — can't — yield.

The appeal for international intervention expresses mainstream Britain's weariness with Orangemen and IRA and their ancient and incurable hatred. There are Conservatives who would wash their hands of Ulster. A part of the Labor Party wants Britain to withdraw from Ireland, and Labor seems likely to form the next British government.

Withdrawal would bring civil war and Dublin's military intervention, or such is the argument made by that irascible southern Irish wise man, Conor Cruise O'Brien — who ran as a Unionist in the May elections to decide who was going to do the peace negotiating. The government of the Republic understands that Ireland's reunion would mean Protestant insurrection in Ulster.

Pleas that somehow those on both sides who want peace be brought together to fight the war party are admirable but unconvincing. It is true that the demographic balance in Northern Ireland is changing in favor of the Catholics (in 1991 they made up 42 percent of the population, while Protestants made up 54 percent). Whether that can ever produce an electoral solution satisfactory to all camps must be doubted. Not in the near future.

There is one different proposal that has been put on the table in the public debate, but which has not been taken up by the politicians. Instead of the futile effort to divide power between the communities, this plan would attempt to bypass the problem of power.

It is the condominium or shared-sovereignty solution. It has functioned satisfactorily in the past, in places divided by colonial history, or by dynastic or ethnic claims, most recently in the New Hebrides islands, now the Republic of Vanuatu, which between 1887 and 1980 were under joint Anglo-French sovereignty.

The condominium solution for Northern Ireland would make it legally part of both nations, permit its citizens to choose either Irish or British nationality, to vote in the national elections of the chosen country, carry its passport, attend its universities and move freely throughout Britain, Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Local affairs in Northern Ireland would be governed by local assemblies. Law would be enforced by two systems of courts, British and Irish, each with jurisdiction over those who had claimed its nationality and guarantor of the rights of those persons. There could be parallel school systems, or a united Ulster system or all three.

Defense and external affairs would be provided jointly by London and Dublin. The new Northern Ireland would be the territory of both, its citizens the citizens of one or the other nation. That is the beauty of the solution. It would be hard to negotiate, obviously. But it would at least be something new to negotiate about. There is little — probably nothing — left in the old negotiations.

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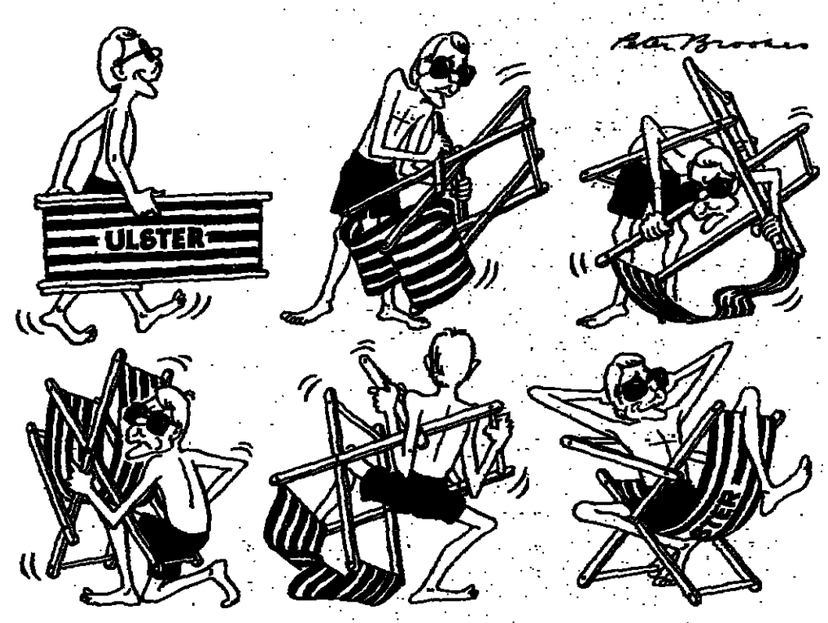

By BROOKES in The Times (London). CnW Syndicate.

Croatia, Too, Flouts Dayton Pact

By Samantha Power

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Richard Holbrooke, whisked back to the Balkans to rejuvenate the ailing Dayton accord, did not succeed in persuading President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to arrest Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serbs indicted for war crimes. But the accord is not being thwarted by the Serbs alone.

With the spotlight on the Bosnian Serb leaders' defiance, the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, and his Bosnian Croat allies have been thumbing their noses at the United Nations and revealing a halfhearted commitment to democracy and reconciliation, underlining the urgent need for a forceful American response.

Mr. Holbrooke, special envoy to the Balkans, discussed war criminals among other issues when he met with Mr. Tudjman in Croatia last week.

Consider what has happened since the June 30 election in the ethnically divided town of Mostar — the first such vote in Bosnia in five years.

Under the eyes of troops and police officers, more than 58,000 people voted without incident. Thousands of displaced residents of the city crossed between Muslim-held east Mostar and Croat-controlled west Mostar for the first time since May 1993, when armed Croats began "cleansing" the town.

Since the election, however, life in the gang-ridden town has degenerated. Because 26 ballots could not be accounted for at one polling station, the Croat authorities, who lost control of the city council, have refused to accept the results. Evictions of Muslim families from the western sector of Mostar have multiplied.

The climate is only marginally better in Croatia itself, where last August more than 150,000 Serbs were driven from their homes and where the authorities still insist they did nothing wrong.

As President Tudjman said last week: "We have not asked for all the Serbs to leave. The fact that 90 percent of them have left is their problem."

His government seems confident that it will not be scolded for bad behavior. The Croatian delegate to the United Nations recently told UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali in a letter that the Security Council should confine itself to peace and security issues and stay out of human rights matters.

Under European pressure, Croatia has said it will turn over Zlatko Aleksovski, a Bosnian Croat suspected of crimes, to the International War Crimes Tribunal. But Dario Kordic, the most notorious Bosnian Croat linked to ethnic cleansing, seems untouchable. Mr. Kordic reportedly sat in the row right behind Mr. Tudjman at a recent José Carreras concert.

During the Bosnian war, Croatia received international backing for several reasons. The Croats elicited sympathy in 1991, when they were the victims of shocking crimes against humanity in the fighting against Serbian rebels and the Yugoslav Army. Western statesmen recognized that Croatia could act as a counterweight to Serbia, then bent on aggression.

After the Bosnian Croats turned against their Muslim allies in 1993, the United States decided that renewed Muslim-Croat cooperation held the key to preserving what was left of Bosnia and to ending the war. Washington was right.

But the peace is fragile. It will be strengthened if the Clinton administration stops letting Radovan Karadzic act as if he runs Europe — and starts making Croatia behave as if it belongs there.

The author is an analyst for the International Crisis Group, which is monitoring implementation of the Dayton agreement. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Cycling Victim

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Cyclists must take a lesson from Arthur Linton's death. "The victim of over-gearing" may be inscribed as his epitaph, for although the immediate cause of his end was typhoid fever, the collapse preceding his fatal illness was due to his riding extravagantly geared machines. The tendency to multiply gearing is much too prevalent. No constitution, however strong, can resist the terrible strain thrown upon the heart.

1921: 'Moralist' KKK

AUSTIN, Texas — The Ku Klux Klan of "reconstruction" days has come back to the South-West. This time it is not a racial organisation to protect the whites, but a militant organisation of moralists who plan to keep the public morals pure under cover of tar and feathers. Since April, the region has had more than a score of tar-and-featherings. Wife-beaters and gamblers have suffered heavily, and no color line is drawn. The local State authorities are doing nothing.

1946: Woman Is Let In

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Frances Dustine, secretary of Senator Owen Brewster, walked on to the Senate floor yesterday [July 22] in the middle of a session, thereby shattering a 150-year-old precedent that had barred women attachés. The appearance was made with unanimous acquiescence of the Senate, which only last week turned down a proposed women's "equal rights" amendment. The Senate concluded that there was no law barring women clerks from the floor — that it was just an "unwritten law" observed since Congress was created.

OPINION/LETTERS

The Sponsors of Terrorism Must Be Made to Pay

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Six months after Pan Am 103 and all aboard were blown up over Scotland in 1988, a commission appointed by Ronald Reagan came to a specific central conclusion about defeating international terrorism and presented it in the first paragraph of its report:

"National will and the moral courage to exercise it are the ultimate means for defeating terrorism. The president's commission on aviation security and terrorism recommends a more vigorous U.S. policy that not only pursues and punishes terrorists but also makes state sponsors of terrorism pay a price for their actions."

Now we watch or brood, mourning, knowing that we or those we love could have been on that sickeningly brief flight of TWA 800, and died over Long Island — if we were lucky enough to be dead before we hit the water.

We do not know whether the 230 aboard went down murdered, as intelligence agencies tell the White House they believe, or through accident.

But we do know that whatever the truth, we ourselves will continue to be prey, meat for predators killing in the sky, a skyscraper in New York City, a community center in Buenos Aires or U.S. military housing in Saudi Arabia.

So this should be the moment to remember not only what the commission said, but that its point has never been fulfilled by the United States or its allies in the eight years and two presidencies since then.

Nobody has been arrested for the slaughter of Pan Am 103, though the United States claims to know the names and addresses of Libyans it says planted the bomb. The nasty fop who runs Libya still runs up at meetings of Arab leaders and still builds the world's biggest underground chemical weapons plant.

Syria, the country that has the world's greatest collection of known terrorist camps, is honored by a visit of President Bill Clinton. The only price its dictator has had to pay is to listen to hours of diplomatic wheedling from the American secretary of state.

We know the countries where the bombers of the World Trade Center were trained and financed, but not one has felt American retaliation. And when we Americans turn to our allies for help in containing Iran, terrorism's bank and quartermaster, they tell us we are interfering with their commercial interests.

No one was ever arrested for the downing of Pan Am Flight 103.

For its sponsors and hosts, terrorism is the cheapest effective method of warfare. It can make a political giant out of an economic dwarf, force major countries to shift policies or to buckle and promote a local dictator into a world figure.

But the "national will and moral courage" to fight it does not come cheap. In case there was any doubt, the presidential commission, spelled out what it would mean.

"While a law enforcement approach must always be a part of our response to terrorism, this commission finds unacceptable the idea of holding ourselves in all cases to a criminal standard of proof before we act.

"The United States must be ready to view some terrorist attacks as a matter of national security and indeed in some cases should be prepared to treat the act for what it is, an act of aggression against the United States. A swift response could be directed against the terrorist group responsible and/or its state sponsor.

"The commission recommends planning, training and equipping for direct preemptive or retaliatory action against known terrorist hideouts in countries that sanction them."

Since the Pan Am bombing, some improvements in airport security have been made but not the most important — shifting responsibility to the government from the airlines, which have to feed safety into profit-and-loss calculations.

In any case, airport security without retaliation and punishment for terrorists and the countries that give them help and safe haven is like a criminal justice system without police, courts or jails — an invitation to murder.

Every time there is a terrorist slaughter the West acts as if it was something new, or unrelated to those that came before or will follow.

No price list exists for terrorists and sponsors, no action plan — and none will come out of yet another "anti-terrorism" conference of chickens and foxes.

Some day the democracies that defeated communism and fascism may have the national will and courage to confront terrorism where it is planted and nurtured. Until then we will remain prey, marching obediently to our assigned seat and role.

The New York Times.

Grief and Airlines' Callousness

By Kathleen Flynn

MONTVILLE, New Jersey — Last Wednesday night, when I heard about TWA Flight 800, I could barely breathe. In 1988, J. P., my 21-year-old son, was killed in an explosion on Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. My family was forced to deal not only with the loss of our son but also with unconscionable treatment by Pan Am.

From what I have heard about this latest tragedy, it seems the airlines have learned little in dealing with families after an airline disaster. In the hours after the crash on Wednesday, TWA could barely get its facts straight. It got the departure time wrong. It issued an incorrect telephone number for information. The number of passengers changed every few minutes, as did the location where families were supposed to go to receive information. It took 12 hours for the airline to start notifying families, even though TWA should have had the boarding passes on hand and should have reconciled the passenger list with the baggage list before takeoff.

The mayor of New York, Rudolph Giuliani, criticized TWA for not having more executives handling the crash. Airline employees accused him of political grandstanding, responding angrily that they had lost colleagues on the plane. But they offered no explanation as to why it took so long to get a passenger manifest.

MEANWHILE

This all sounds depressingly familiar. For days after the Lockerbie bombing, my family stayed by the phone for news of our son. Finally, we asked the airline how we could help. Pan Am told us to bring his dental records to John F. Kennedy International Airport for an afternoon flight to London. It did not have the decency to send a messenger. So my son Brian, who had just lost his best friend, had to drive to the airport on Christmas Day to deliver the X-rays.

When my son's body was finally brought back to New York, it was returned without one shred of dignity or honor. We were notified that the bodies were being shipped to one of Pan Am's back hangars. We had to arrange to pick up our son's body.

My family was at the mercy of the airline for any scrap of information about the bombing investigation. Yet the airline would try to thwart our efforts and those of other families to find out how the bomb got on the plane in the first place.

Finally, a civil lawsuit, filed by families of more than 200 victims, found that the airline was guilty of misconduct because it had violated a regulation requiring the "positive matching" of baggage with passengers. Pan Am had allowed an unaccompanied suitcase containing the bomb to be transferred from a flight from Malta.

Whatever the circumstances of an air disaster — plane malfunction, sabotage — families should not be dependent on an airline for information and counseling. Airlines are naturally going to try to shield themselves from liability suits.

Representative Bud Shuster, Republican of Pennsylvania, plans to introduce a bill requiring the National Transportation Safety Board to brief victims' families more regularly. But the board's weak performance last week suggests it is probably not up to the task.

Rather, after a tragedy like Lockerbie, a crisis-management team, led by a nonprofit or government agency, should take the lead in serving the families. After a crash of an international flight, airlines should promptly produce a manifest to the State Department, as required by the Aviation Security Improvement Act.

Nothing will ease the pain for families after a crash, but much can be done to avoid the needless frustrations that airlines throw in their way.

The author is director of development for the Academy of Saint Elizabeth, a high school in Convent Station, New Jersey. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hong Kong's Future

I wholeheartedly wish that Mike M. Murad *("Ignore the Skeptics, Hong Kong Will Prosper," Opinion, July 13)* was right about the future of Hong Kong and all "exceedingly pessimistic foreigners" were wrong. But my rationality does not let me whistle in the dark. Mr. Murad paints a very rosy but one-dimensional picture of Hong Kong, suggesting that the "Pearl of the Orient" will continue to shine brightly in the economic sector after Beijing takes over on July 1, 1997.

Hong Kong did not have a drop of democracy until very recently, with Governor Chris Patten's political reforms, and this little bit of democracy will be stripped away when the Chinese Communists take over. Britain has democracy and imposes the rule of law in Hong Kong. It also allows the people of Hong Kong a very high degree of freedom. These elements — important ingredients of democracy — help Hong Kong succeed. It remains highly doubtful that Hong Kong's rule of law can survive Beijing's heavy-handed political repression.

Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, David Newman and Alvin Rabushka *("For Hong Kong, a Bleak Future Under Beijing," Opinion, July 1)* provide a more comprehensive and multidimensional picture. They are correct to state that Hong Kong's political and economic landscape will be marred by uncertainty, cronyism, lost freedoms and increased corruption. The last item will be the most devastating to the business community.

George Hicks *("Trouble Ahead in Hong Kong?" Opinion, July 4)*, also provides an intelligent prediction of Hong Kong's future. I am most saddened by a very true statement of his: "The handover of 6 million people who enjoy a wide range of civil liberties to a country with one of the world's worst human rights records is a disgrace to the international community."

My hometown is going to be handed from a Western colonial power to a brutal Eastern despot. Beijing will prove to be a much worse colonial master than London.

KIN-MING LIU.
Hong Kong.

Engaging China

Regarding "Foreign Illusions About Influencing China Lead to Kowtows" (Opinion, July 18) by Robert Elegant:

It is ludicrous to suggest that the origin of the current tensions between the United States and China is that the United States is perceived as the number one evil imperial power that exploited China in the past. On the contrary, most people in China still hold the view that, historically, the United States has been a friendly country, and that the current problems can be managed over time.

Due to foreign influence, China has changed. The Chinese people have become Westernized over the last 50 years much more than the West has been influenced by China. Without many of these changes, Asia could have turned out to be a worse place than Bosnia. That is why engaging China is desirable and should continue.

MAO TONG.
New York.

On Development

Regarding "UN Finds Separate Worlds of Rich and Poor Widening" (July 16):

The report quotes John Sewell, president of the Washington-based Overseas Development Council, as proclaiming that nothing much is going to change until the governments of developing countries "take steps to invest in people, educate women and create a health-care system that works while also adopting policies that are going to lead to economic growth." Eureka!

What is overlooked is *why* the developing countries do not invest more in their people. If we cast an analytic eye on the activities of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, we would find the main answer.

The "structural adjustment programs" that these powerful institutions advocate, and which have ensnared most developing countries, demand cutbacks in spending in these very areas.

Most of the money of these governments must go toward paying off enormous national debts that were mainly amassed by previous, corrupt regimes with the complicity of Western bankers and advisers. Structural adjustment programs have the effect of turning the developing world into a happy hunting ground for large transnational corporations, from whom infant economies are forbidden to protect themselves. To a large extent, governments and populations of the developing world do not have access to their own natural resources.

No economy, including those of the industrialized nations, has ever developed without a means to self-improvement or self-defense. Mr. Sewell has correctly identified what governments and societies in the developing world must do. Now let them do it.

PAUL DOYLE.
Dakar, Senegal.

Wages in Indonesia

Regarding "Working in This Factory Was Not a Dream Job" (Opinion, July 13) by Bob Herbert:

Once again, U.S. companies in Indonesia are blamed for paying low wages. While the working conditions cited by Mr. Herbert are abhorrent to Americans, they are familiar to tens of millions of people who live in developing countries. Also, it is common practice in Indonesia for people to pay bribes to secure jobs, so the benefit of higher wages may not accrue to the workers.

Nike could help workers more by providing training and education programs so that its employees can find better jobs when the shoe factories leave Indonesia for countries with even lower wages.

MARK ADAMS.
Jakarta.

Philip Knight, Nike's chief executive, asks about the company's Indonesian workers, "How much would you pay them?" How can anyone imagine that a $2-a-day wage permits workers to lead reasonably comfortable lives? Just let Mr. Knight try it.

VIRGINIA SVANE.
Pouzols, France.

Scientific Consensus

Regarding "Postmodern Irony May be Profound, but It's Strange Science" (Opinion, July 17) by John Horgan:

The writer repeats the common misconception that the late Thomas Kuhn "contended that science reflects not the truth about nature but merely scientists' prevailing mind-set, which is always subject to change."

What Mr. Kuhn in fact contended was that science reflects scientists' consensus, which in turn reflects the best we know to date about nature — and that scientific progress sometimes entails downright revolutionary changes in that consensus (for example, the Copernican revolution, which served as Mr. Kuhn's paradigm for "scientific revolutions").

Further, "why is there something rather than nothing?" is not a physical or scientific question, but a metaphysical or even theological question — one that religious questioners (among whom are some of the best scientists) have been asking for several millennia.

CHARLES DICKINSON.
La Garde Freinet, France.

When Aristarchus of Samos proposed more than 2,000 years ago that the Earth might be turning around the Sun, that idea was as outlandish and counterintuitive as the superstring theory is today. Will superstring theory be taught in kindergarten 2,000 years from now? Only careful experiments and painstaking calculations will decide.

HENRY BLUMENFELD.
Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Relative 'Troubles'

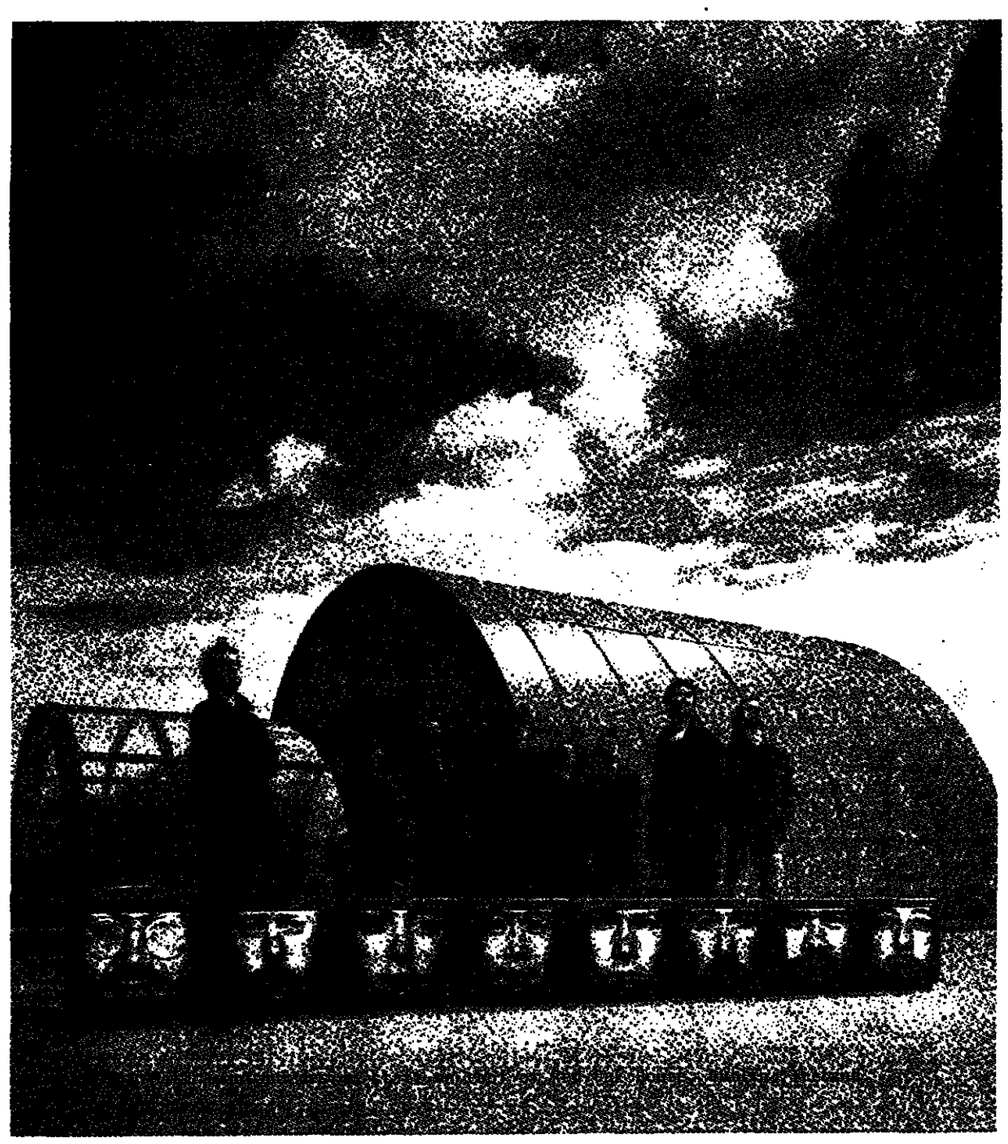
Regarding "Renewed Combat Is Feared in Ulster After Hotel Blast" (July 15):

Having lived in Northern Ireland for most of the 1969-1994 period, to which the report refers, I was never under the impression that what we were going through was even close to "full-scale warfare."

We were often reassured during the height of the "troubles" that we would be more likely to meet a violent death living in New York than in Belfast.

STEVE MACILWRATH.
Singapore.

In 1995, LG's annual sales grew 40% to over US$64 billion.



It's nice to meet you.

It's Matt Ryan's job to listen.

As a Senior Designer at LG Electronics Design-Tech, Matt must intimately understand the different aesthetics of each European country. And then translate that understanding into intelligently designed TVs, microwaves and other products. (Matt and his colleagues even helped design their company's Red Oak House headquarters.)

At LG, we listen a lot to our customers. We think that habit explains why we're leaders in advanced applications like thin-film transistor liquid crystal displays and high-definition TV.

We're active in many other business areas too, including DRAM memory chips, pharmaceuticals, and satellite communications.

And the same dedication and customer focus Matt Ryan and his fellow designers bring to their work, our 126,000 other employees bring to our other areas of expertise.

Now, how can we help you?

LG

http://www.lg.co.kr/

'Planes Don't Blow Up,' Aviation Experts Assert

Only a Very Well Placed Bomb Could Do It

By Fred Bayles
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Airplane design is a craft of precision, computer projections and reassuring statistics. Blowing a plane from the sky is a chaotic act of evil intent, slim opportunity and hellish luck.

This is why, beyond the awful loss of 230 lives, aeronautics and terrorism experts are so disturbed by the explosion of TWA 800.

For them, the mystery of what happened at 13,700 feet stirs special dread: They see either a mechanical failure unlike anything experienced or a terrorist act of accuracy and precision rarely seen.

"If it was an accident, it would scare the hell out of us," said Michael Barr, director of aviation safety programs at the University of Southern California. "These planes just don't blow up. There's too many fire walls, too many checks and balances."

Christopher Ronay is equally troubled. As head of the FBI bomb unit for seven years, he investigated 30 aircraft bombings before retiring in 1994.

"I can't recall anything that has had a catastrophic effect like this case," he said. "You could blow the hell out of a cargo compartment with a luggage bomb, but you have to blow up a fuel cell or an engine to get an explosion like that."

Their perplexed fears are based on witness accounts of a huge orange fireball, a possible marker of exploding jet fuel. The Boeing 747 had taken off just 12 minutes before, its tanks loaded with 48,445 gallons of fuel for the long flight to France.

The specific fuel involved is called Jet A, a derivative of kerosene and a sluggish explosive. To explode, it must mix with air, an indication that one or more of the eight fuel cells in the jumbo jet's wings were breached — either by violent engine or mechanical failure, by a well-placed bomb or possibly by a missile.

There have been cases of sudden mechanical failure that caused fire and the loss of aircraft. An Air Force C-141 transport plane crashed in Europe in the late 1970s when an engine exploded, spraying hot fragments that ignited paint in a cargo hold.

A Boeing 767 ripped to pieces over Thailand in 1991 when a computer error caused one engine to deploy its reverse thruster, sending the plane into a vicious spin.

But in neither case was there a cataclysmic explosion.

Before TWA 800 went down last week, there had never been an explosion of such ferocity aboard a 747-100, a "wet-wing," or plane that carries all its fuel in wing tanks.

"You have to have instant ignition into a large fuel source," said Mr. Barr, who trains accident investigators. "The way those fuel tanks are sealed, it just doesn't happen."

Few bombings of commercial aircraft have ended in such a fiery conclusion. In many cases, jetliners have survived even severe damage from explosions and landed safely.

In 1986, terrorists planted a sheet of plastic explosive the size of a business letter under one seat on a TWA flight from Rome to Athens. The explosion killed one man, blowing his seat out of the plane. A grandmother, daughter and grandchild were sucked out of the resulting hole. But the plane survived.

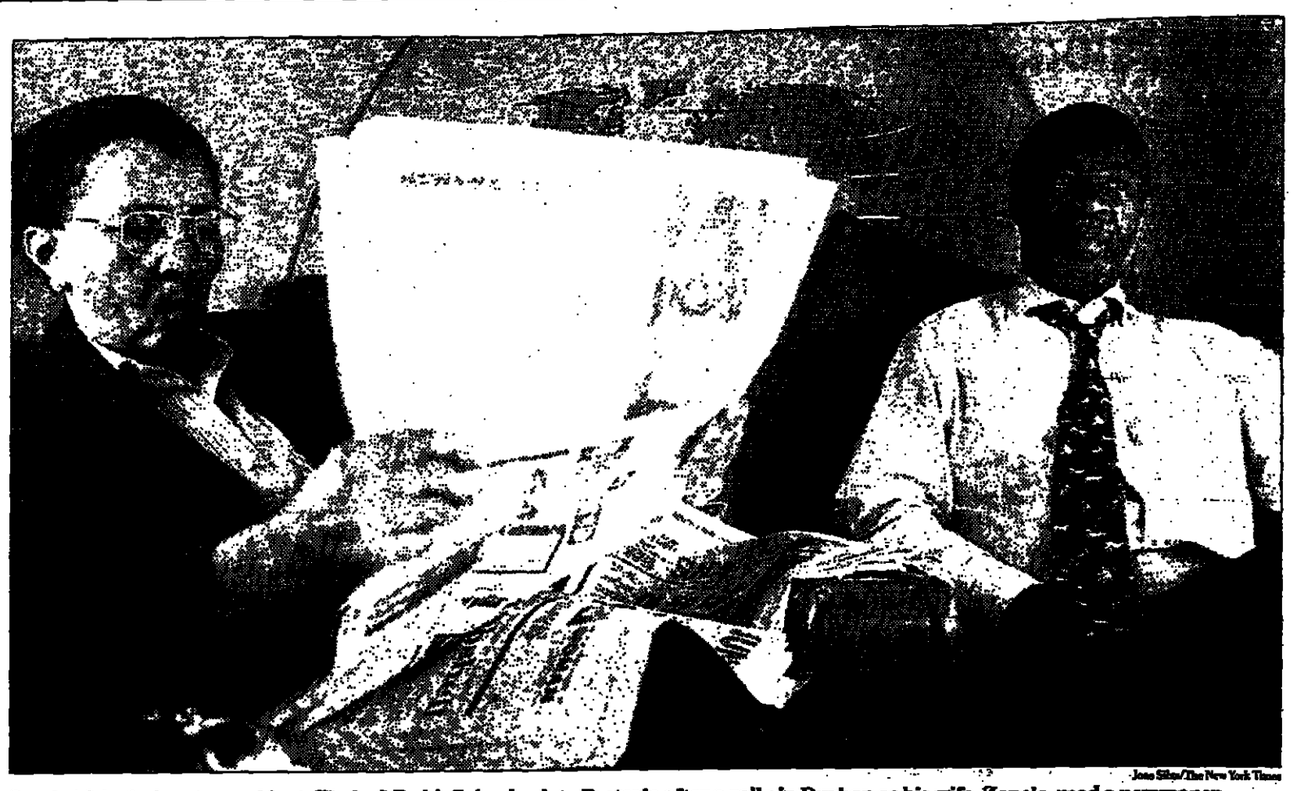
In the 1988 crash of Pan Am 103 at Lockerbie, Scotland, there was no fiery explosion — until fuel-laden parts of the plane hit the ground.

In that case, a bomb using 10 to 14 ounces (about 340 grams) of a plastic explosive was hidden in a radio-cassette player. When detonated by a timing device, it blew a hole in the fuselage skin, which rapidly fractured and peeled away. The plane broke into five sections that tumbled to Earth over the Scottish countryside.

"The dumb luck of the tragedy is that the terrorist who places a suitcase in the system doesn't know where it will go on the plane," Mr. Ronay said.

If the suitcase containing the radio-cassette player had been stacked inside a center cargo hold, surrounded by other luggage to absorb the blast, passengers and plane would have survived, he said. Plastic explosives hidden in luggage would not be enough to touch off a 747's fuel tanks, Mr. Ronay said.

"If it was a bomb, I'm inclined to say you'd have something involving an explosive device concealed in the engine cowling or wing assembly," he said. "If the engine explodes, you could break the wing and release the fuel."



Jose Silva/The New York Times

South Africa's deputy president, Thabo Mbeki, flying back to Pretoria after a rally in Durban as his wife, Zanele, read a newspaper.

DEPUTY: *Mandela's Somber Successor Is Generating Anxiety in South Africa*

Continued from Page 1

is a behind-the-scenes man, noted during his years in exile for his intelligence, diplomacy and charm.

He is credited with playing a key role in building the international campaign against apartheid in the 1980s and establishing the early negotiations over South Africa's transition to a nonracial democracy.

Since he returned to South Africa, he has emerged as a shrewd — some say a ruthless — politician, who was quick to consolidate his backing within the ANC. He so outmaneuvered his chief rival, the far more charismatic Cyril Ramaphosa, that Mr. Ramaphosa did not even challenge him for the post of deputy president in 1994.

Mr. Ramaphosa left the government this year, and now there is little question who will take over the presidency.

But Mr. Mbeki remains plagued by what some political analysts here call the "trust" factor — a sense that no one really knows who he is.

"We can see glimpses of good and glimpses of bad around Mbeki," said Thema Sono, who teaches economics at the University of Witwatersrand. "And so we are all asking: 'Who is the real Mbeki? Would he stand up, please?'"

This month Mr. Mandela said publicly for the first time that Mr. Mbeki was his choice as a successor. It is widely expected that at the annual meeting of the party in December, Mr. Mandela will step down as party president and Mr. Mbeki will be elected to the post.

But when asked if he wants to be the next president of the country, Mr. Mbeki has a hard time saying yes. On a private jet flying home from the rally, he squirmed, turned to his wife for help and, finally, said, "No."

A few minutes later, he amended the answer, explaining that his rise through the party had not prepared him to be a politician. "When I joined the ANC in 1956, it was to fight for the end of apartheid," he said. "We were fighting for freedom, and in your future you might be dead or in prison. You did not go into the ANC with the expectation that first I'll be mayor and then governor and then so on. My particular generation has difficulty internalizing the notion of politics as a profession."

When the question was rephrased, he finally said he would take the job if the party, which is expected to continue to dominate South Africa's politics, asked him to.

Few people here expect that a Mbeki presidency would mean a great change in South Africa's course. In part, that is because Mr. Mbeki is already acting much like a prime minister. Few important policies go forward without his approval, and a recent cabinet shuffle was seen as bearing his fingerprints.

"He has already taken over a lot of the executive functions of the president," said a senior ANC official who spoke on condition that his name not be used. "And it is one of his skills that he has done this without looking like he is challenging the president."

Mbeki's strengths, friends and colleagues say, are quite different from Mandela's. Mbeki is a behind-the-scenes man, noted for intelligence, diplomacy and charm.

Mr. Mbeki, who studied economics at Sussex University in England, has been particularly involved in the country's economic growth strategy. He pushed hard for the party to renounce socialism, which it did in 1990.

The government now embraces privatization and free enterprise, with cabinet ministers talking about privatizing the post office, highways, water utilities — nearly everything but the army.

Nevertheless, investors and diplomats remain skittish about the post-Mandela era. Rumors about the president's health earlier this year rocked the South African Stock Exchange and sent the rand plummeting.

To soothe these fears, Mr. Mandela checked into a hospital for tests. One of his missions in visiting Europe recently was to make it clear that a transition to Mr. Mbeki was already under way and would be smooth.

Mr. Mbeki sounded mildly annoyed that there was so much anxiety about South Africa after Mr. Mandela's departure from government.

"President Mandela was in jail for 27 years," he said. "A lot happened in that time, and a lot of other people did all those things. Why, suddenly, have all these people disappeared? Now everything is Mandela. But he could not have done it all. He was in jail. This is silly."

Mr. Mbeki was clearly at ease discussing South Africa's enormous difficulties. The ANC inherited millions of homeless, uneducated and unemployed citizens, and Mr. Mbeki says the government, though behind in meeting its promises, is making progress and will soon do better at providing services.

Asked what problems he had not anticipated before the country's first free elections in 1994, he cited the scale of corruption among both whites and blacks. This is felt at every level, he said, from blacks who are at ease buying stolen goods to police officers who help car thieves to white bureaucrats who take payoffs.

"In a sense it is the most difficult thing to deal with," he said. "Apartheid was inherently corrupt, immoral. And it left behind a disrespect for legitimacy. There is a lack of sense of social ethics. This is something that has to be dealt with, and it's not a legislative thing. We must change the mood of a country and set new values."

Born on June 18, 1942, Mr. Mbeki is as close as it gets to ANC royalty. His father is Govan Mbeki, a key intellectual in the party, who in 1964 was sentenced to prison with Mr. Mandela at the so-called Rivonia Trial.

The deputy president joined the ANC at 14 and was soon thrown out of school for political activities. He went into exile, ending up in England.

After finishing his studies at Sussex University, he went to the Soviet Union for military training, as did many ANC recruits at the time. He then represented the party in Botswana, London, Swaziland, Nigeria and Zambia.

PLANE: *Chemicals Are Found on Crash Victims*

Continued from Page 1

floating command post. The ship, expected to arrive Wednesday from its port in Virginia, is outfitted with helicopters and specialized communications gear.

There was still no sign of the two flight data recorders, the devices known as "black boxes" that investigators hope will help them pinpoint what went wrong aboard the plane.

Search teams have now recovered 109 bodies from the ocean, and medical examiners have identified 72 of those bodies.

CNN, citing unnamed sources, said Tuesday that a test of a wing piece from the area near the rear baggage hold had produced a positive reading, indicating the possible presence of explosive residue.

But the senior federal official, quoted by the Associated Press, later said that a further test was negative.

The wing fragment reportedly showed signs of pockmarking, the sort of damage an explosion might cause.

The device used to test the wing fragment was said to be an EGIS explosives detector.

The EGIS — about 170 of them are used worldwide to check baggage at airports and test for explosive residue after accidents — uses a vacuum to "inhale" vapors and particles from an item being tested.

In less than a minute, a computer indicates the apparent presence of different explosives, including TNT, nitroglycerin and compounds used in plastic explosives.

As search efforts continued, low cloud cover forced helicopters to fly nearer the water's surface than they normally would, but seas were calm and search conditions were generally good.

More bodies and debris are expected to be found under or near the big piece of fuselage found Monday in more than 100 feet of water. The navy and Coast Guard, joined by patrol boats from the New York City fire and police departments and the Suffolk County police department, have been searching an area 46 by 65 nautical miles, beginning some 20 miles off the Long Island shore. A Coast Guard spokesman said the area had been searched 40 times.

Investigators appear to be turning increasingly to the hypothesis of a bomb detonation aboard the plane to explain the catastrophic explosion and break-up of the huge jet.

Another possibility is a mechanical failure, though a failure this dramatic would be the first of its sort in the history of the 747, generally considered to be a very safe airplane.

Investigators are also studying the possibility of a missile attack.

There was speculation that a shoulder-fired Stinger missile, such as the mujahidin used in Afghanistan, could be responsible. But specialists say the Stinger, while readily available in the Mideast, has a range of about 2 miles and could not lock onto a plane much higher than 11,000 feet. The TWA plane was flying at 13,700 feet, 10 miles off shore, when the explosion ripped it apart.

■ Security Union Strikes

Security personnel checking TWA flights from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport outside Paris went on strike Tuesday in a protest that a spokesman said was unrelated to last week's crash of a TWA airliner off New York, Reuters reported from Paris.

The Force Ouvrière union said about 40 employees of International Aviation Security, a TWA subsidiary entrusted with checking passports and passenger luggage, had stopped work. It said the strike was over management plans for part-time working hours.

BAN: *In a Surprise, U.S. and Russia Agree on Treaty Outlawing Nuclear Tests*

Continued from Page 1

visions, will also sign on after conducting its last test, if only to avoid being the only holdout among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

U.S. officials briefing reporters said the Clinton administration had decided to support the existing draft language of the treaty only about two weeks ago, and that they tried to persuade the Russians to do the same during the recent visit to Moscow by Vice President Al Gore.

During the Gore visit, the Russians were noncommittal on the treaty, the U.S. officials said, but Tuesday, when Mr. Primakov met Mr. Christopher, the Russian foreign minister said Moscow was now ready to back the current draft and said the two sides should make a joint statement.

Washington had originally objected to language in the draft saying that all countries currently with nuclear weapons must endorse the treaty before it could take legal effect, a provision the United States maintained would effectively give a single country, namely India, the right of veto over the treaty. The United States had preferred a system where the treaty would take legal effect with the endorsement by a bloc of 40 countries, so American acceptance of the existing language marks a concession by the Clinton administration.

"The Russian Federation and the United States of America are prepared to support the draft treaty on the comprehensive banning of nuclear tests as it was proposed on June 28th of this year," Mr. Primakov said, "although the draft does not fully satisfy both sides.

"We urge other participants of the negotiations to also support that draft."

Mr. Christopher said, "The joint statement by the United States and Russia has great significance."

Officials traveling with the secretary said later that the announcement would add momentum to the treaty and put global attention on the countries still not yet committed.

Supporters of the test ban believe it is essential to build a consensus around the treaty before the next Geneva session July 29, in order for the treaty to have a chance to be passed by the United Nations' meeting this fall.

Mr. Christopher also expressed concern about Russia's recent escalation of offensive military operations in the breakaway region of Chechnya. Mr. Primakov replied by calling the situation "quite serious," and he blamed the current fighting on rogue Chechen military elements out of the control of their commanders.

U.S. Weighs Added Security

Tighter Rules Could Mean Higher Costs, and Delays

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the day that Trans World Airlines Flight 800 plunged into the Atlantic Ocean killing 230 passengers and crew, an advisory committee of the Federal Aviation Administration began a review of airport security measures in the United States that could lead to a new security "baseline" for all American airports.

The Aviation Security Advisory Committee, made up of federal security agencies and major aviation groups, formed a working group last Wednesday to start looking at a range of security measures, regulations and practices, including: passenger screening, profiling possible terrorists, matching passengers with their baggage, sealing off airports and airplanes on the ground, criminal background checks of airport and airline employees and new equipment to detect explosives in luggage and cargo.

Last Wednesday's meeting was called at the suggestion of a member of Congress, Representative James L. Oberstar, Democrat of Minnesota, as a five-year review of the Aviation Security Act, which was enacted after the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland in 1988.

Mr. Oberstar said he began asking in May 1995 for such a meeting to discuss aviation security. He said he "got sick to my stomach" when he learned TWA Flight 800 had crashed less than 12 hours after the panel was organized. "Here was an opportunity, perhaps missed, to save lives," he said.

The advisory committee is to report to the aviation agency by Oct. 15.

The aviation agency has the power to order airlines and airports to step up security, as it did for the U.S. visit of Pope John Paul II. That security was extended through the Olympics. The advisory committee is considering a more permanent change, a tightened security "baseline" that would be in effect at all times, and that could require legislation to be implemented.

A major step-up in security at U.S. airports could be costly, perhaps raising ticket prices. Passengers could be required to arrive much earlier at airports for security checks, as is the case at many airports in Europe and the Middle East. The advisory committee estimated that the bill could be $5 billion over 10 years, although sources said that was a "soft" number, depending on the final recommendations.

Much of the cost is likely to fall on airlines and their passengers. But industry analysts question whether the public would tolerate higher costs, inconvenience and more intense questioning.

"You're putting domestic aviation on a wartime footing," Mr. Oberstar said. "Are people willing to put up with that?"

Tim Neale, a spokesman for the Air Transport Association, which represents major airlines, said the industry understands that changes are necessary, but a step-up in security will raise costs and slow down the aviation system.

New rules could result in longer turnaround times for planes on the ground, longer security sweeps and slower baggage handling.

Airlines ask if they would lose revenue if passengers had to arrive at airports more than two hours ahead, then face delays if a passenger failed to show up and a bag had to be taken off the plane.

GERMANS: *Can Bonn Boil Off the Fat of Spa 'Health Cures'?*

Continued from Page 1

spa care and some other smaller benefits, it will save about $5 billion a year.

At present, the state-subsidized spa guests pay roughly $8 a day for their treatment. Bonn wants to double that. The market value of a spa retreat, by contrast, is much more — up to $250 a day, said Rainer Mertel, director of Bad Neuenahr's private Spa Administration.

To outsiders — particularly those not raised on the European culture of bathing in often noisome thermal springs and wallowing in volcanic, mineral-rich mud — Germany's spa system may seem a parable of excess.

But along the leafy banks of the River Ahr here, where fat trout loll under bridges and people toss bread to them to watch them rise, there are many different arguments.

Each year, 1.5 million Germans take state-financed treatments at some of 1,200 clinics in 320 places officially recognized as curative centers or spas, said Rudolf Forcher, chairman of the Association of German Spas in the southern state of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

On top of that, he reckoned, 7.6 million Germans — 40 percent of the German vacationers whose travels appear on government statistics — pay for annual spa vacations that combine Mrs. Wilming's fango and tango with thermal baths, bracing walks, jolly exercise, oxygen baths, massage, fine food and much else. Older workers are more likely than younger ones to be prescribed a stay in a spa by a doctor.

But many Germans ask themselves, Are Germany's state-financed spas no more than the ultimate boondoggle, a four-week break on top of the annual six weeks' vacation that has bred a multibillion-dollar industry?

"Of course, you can't filter out the freeloaders," Mr. Ruhs said with a sigh as the clock ticked toward his release from heat. "But all I can say is that if I hadn't had my four cures, I'd have had to be operated on and that would have cost a lot more."

"This word 'cure,' it's very controversial," said Dieter Hamann, the director of the Klinik Kurköln, one of four clinics operated by the privately run spa company that dominates Bad Neuenahr's thermal baths and spa industry. "There's a lot of hostility. People call it a holiday with therapy. But it's not. Our patients are busy from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M."

Indeed, people like Mr. Ruhs and Mrs. Wilming all clutch personal timetables setting out busy schedules to be treated for ailments of the spinal column and other orthopedic afflictions that they say are eased here. Apart from those maladies, Bad Neuenahr and other spas offer treatments for rheumatism, diabetes, post-operative rehabilitation, circulatory problems, stress and exhaustion.

The spa system is based on what Alexander Görbing, Bad Neuenahr's marketing director, described as a twofold philosophy. State pension funds, he said, finance treatment for people who are still working to keep them well enough to work until retirement age. And state health care funds finance retirees' treatment to keep older people in good health so that they do not clamor for more expensive health care.

DOLE: *Governors Dominate Vice Presidential List; Youth and Vigor Are Factors*

Continued from Page 1

tionnaires — seeking information on medical, financial and biographical background — to fill out, and at least two have already been interviewed by Roderick DeArment, a lawyer on the search team. Governors Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and Jim Edgar of Illinois were interviewed late last week by Mr. DeArment, the officials said Monday. Two other Midwest governors, John Engler of Michigan and George Voinovich of Ohio, were also being interviewed, the officials said, adding that those sessions were delayed because of Mr. Dole's visits to Ohio and Michigan late last week and back to Michigan on Monday. Three others who have been sent questionnaires by Mr. Dole's search team are Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania; former Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina and Dan Lungren, the California attorney general. "The people being interviewed are serious candidates," one of the officials said. "The universe has been circled. Now it's a question of being winnowed down."

Mr. Edgar and Mr. Ridge stand out from the other governors mentioned because of their support for abortion rights. But Mr. Dole said earlier this month that he could accept a running mate who backed abortion rights. The officials would not divulge the other names on the list, although one said that "they are people you would know" and no particular surprises.

Dole campaign officials said that the plan now — assuming that the name of the candidate does not leak out sooner — is for Mr. Dole to announce his choice on the Friday before the party's national convention, which opens in San Diego Aug. 12.

Mr. Dole returned to his Kansas hometown of Russell on Monday, as he often does on his special occasions, to celebrate his 73d birthday. It was a day of celebration that started here in the capital, where Mr. Dole brought gifts to a "reverse birthday party" at a community center for senior citizens before flying to Michigan and on to Kansas.

Campaign officials said that Mr. Dole had left this stage of the search for a running mate to his staff, and that the candidate himself would probably interview only his final three choices.

INTERNATIONAL

Ariane-5 Blast Is Blamed on Design Errors In Software

The Associated Press

PARIS — Europe's Ariane-5 rocket blew up shortly after takeoff on its maiden voyage last month because of design errors in its software system, an investigative commission said in a report Tuesday.

The Ariane rocket veered off its flight path, broke up and exploded 40 seconds after being launched June 4 from the Kourou space center in French Guiana, the report said.

"The extensive reviews and tests carried out during the Ariane-5 development program did not include adequate analysis and testing of the inertial reference system or of the complete flight control system, which could have detected the potential failure," the report said.

The director of the European Space Agency, Jean-Marie Luton, said in Paris that all software and other systems on the rocket would be critically reappraised.

Officials estimated that it would take at least six months to correct the problems and said that the second launch was not likely until March.

The new rocket, with twin boosters strapped to its sides, has been widely touted as ushering in a new age in commercial satellite launching, a multibillion-dollar industry dominated by the French-led company Arianespace.

The disaster also wiped out a $500 million international project to study the flow of solar energy in space. The Ariane-5 rocket had been carrying four science satellites jointly backed by NASA and the European Space Agency.

The accident was a significant setback for Europe's space program, but the 13-nation European Space Agency reiterated its commitment to the $7 billion Ariane-5 program shortly after the explosion.

The explosion has not affected the Arianespace launch schedule of the Ariane-5 predecessor, the more conventional single-stage Ariane-4.

Since the accident, Ariane-4 placed Arab and Turkish communications satellites into orbit on July 9. On June 15, less than two weeks after the Ariane-5 explosion, Ariane-4 carried a U.S. telecommunications satellite into space.

Arianespace has had a 95 percent success rate and dominates roughly 60 percent of the lucrative launch market.

Rodney King Is Charged Again

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Rodney King, whose 1991 beating by Los Angeles police officers led to the trials of four of them and rioting after their acquittals, was charged Monday with violating parole after being convicted early this month of running over his estranged wife with a car. He is still on probation from a 1994 drunk-driving conviction.

Ali Jarekji/Reuters

GIVING PEACE A HAND — Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette of France speaking Tuesday in Amman on his first visit to the region since the Israeli election. He hopes to help revive the stalled Mideast peace talks.

Mubarak's Message to Netanyahu

Egyptian President Has a Warning About Damascus

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — At some point during their meeting here last week, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel turned to the subject of Syria, whose peace negotiations with Israel have stalled over the fate of Syria's Golan Heights, which Israel captured in 1967 and has held since.

Mindful that Mr. Netanyahu has publicly vowed to maintain Israeli control over the Golan, Mr. Mubarak chose his words with care. "I didn't want to push him," Mr. Mubarak recalled in an interview this week. "I told him, 'I don't want any answer from you.' "

But Mr. Mubarak said his message to Mr. Netanyahu was clear. "I told him, 'Look, my point of view is that Syria would never sign any peace treaty unless they take back their territory. I am telling you to put it in your mind to understand what is in the mentality of the Syrians.' "

Mr. Mubarak's measured comments on Syria were typical of what he said was his approach to the new Israeli prime minister, whose declarations on Middle East peace negotiations have alarmed the Arab world.

As the first Arab country to make peace with Israel, Egypt is heavily invested in the idea of Arab-Israeli peace, and Mr. Mubarak is eager to avoid a rupture with Israel's new government. Like Jordan's King Hussein, who also has taken a conciliatory approach toward Mr. Netanyahu, he is trying to walk a fine line between appeasement and confrontation.

During the 45-minute interview at Egypt's military academy, where he was attending graduation ceremonies, Mr. Mubarak offered new details of his private, two-hour conversation with Mr. Netanyahu. The two had never met, and their first encounter has been the focus of intense interest and speculation throughout the Arab world.

Mr. Mubarak travels on Sunday to Washington, where he will share his first impressions of Mr. Netanyahu with President Bill Clinton, among others.

Mr. Mubarak's advice: 'Look, if you are going to look for the security first, you will reach nowhere, and terrorism will continue.'

While reiterating his statement immediately after the meeting that Mr. Netanyahu had made a good first impression, Mr. Mubarak said he warned the Israeli leader of dire consequences if Israel did not take concrete steps toward a territorial settlement that satisfies the Palestinians and Syria.

"It will be very dangerous," Mr. Mubarak said. "I told him, 'Look, if you are going to look for the security first, you will reach nowhere, and terrorism will continue.' " Mr. Mubarak added: "I had the impression he understood that."

When asked whether he outlined a timetable for progress in negotiations, Mr. Mubarak replied, "I cannot say one month, two months, three months."

Mr. Mubarak acknowledged that Mr. Netanyahu is off to a bad start with the Egyptian public, citing, among other things, his speech earlier this month to the U.S. Congress, in which the Israeli leader criticized Arab governments as undemocratic.

"When Mr. Netanyahu went to the Congress and said, 'We should educate the Arabs,' this backfired," Mr. Mubarak said. "It's terrible. The people became very furious. I personally was shocked. I didn't realize that I could hear such a thing from a neighbor."

Mr. Mubarak said he discussed the speech with Mr. Netanyahu in their meeting Thursday, after which Mr. Netanyahu made a point of expressing his "great respect for the Arab people and their leaders."

"I told him," Mr. Mubarak recounted. " 'If you want me to help you, you should help us. Give us some material for public opinion of the people in this part of the world.' "

Mr. Mubarak said he also expressed irritation to Mr. Netanyahu over criticism of Egypt's having received parts for Scud missiles from North Korea.

"I told Mr. Netanyahu, 'What's the story with the Scud missiles?' " Mr. Mubarak said.

Mr. Mubarak said such criticism was ironic given Israel's presumed inventory of nuclear weapons as well as missiles with a range of up to 1,250 miles, compared with a Scud's 220 miles.

Mr. Mubarak said Egypt last year received a shipment of "spare parts" for the Scuds, which he said were purchased in March 1973 from the Soviet Union. "We didn't import the rocket itself" from North Korea, he said.

Signs Upbeat as Arafat and Levy Hold First Talks

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's new foreign minister, David Levy, held talks for the first time Tuesday with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, in a sign that a partnership fractured by the May elections may be on its way to a slow mend.

The meeting resolved none of the differences that have kept the two sides apart since Benjamin Netanyahu and his conservative government took power. But the fact that it occurred at all marked the crossing of a major threshold, and both Mr. Levy and Mr. Arafat emerged from the meeting in Gaza with smiles and pledges of further cooperation.

"We are skipping over obstacles and establishing goals in an agreed and safe way that will ensure the desired peace," said Mr. Levy, who became the first Likud party minister ever to meet officially with a man his political associates denounced for two decades as a terrorist bent on destroying the Jewish state.

Before the recent election, Mr. Netanyahu's campaign mockingly broadcast footage showing Prime Minister Shimon Peres walking hand in hand with Mr. Arafat. And even since taking office, Mr. Netanyahu has remained standoffish, saying that he would consider a meeting with the Palestinian leader only if such a step proved necessary for the sake of Israel's security.

Mr. Netanyahu has also avoided answers to questions about how and when he intends to fulfill what remains undone in the agreements that his Labor Party predecessors made with the Palestinians. But while Tuesday's handshake between Mr. Levy and Mr. Arafat might have seemed no more than a faint echo of the one involving the late prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, three years ago on the White House lawn, it was universally seen here as similarly remarkable.

"This strange meeting proves that politics is also the art of the impossible," the popular daily Ma'ariv wrote in its lead editorial.

Even on Tuesday, the meeting came under sharp criticism from some Likud officials, including Uzi Landau, who heads the Knesset's foreign affairs and defense committee. He called the meeting "a serious tactical error."

Mr. Levy served as foreign minister in the last Likud government under Yitzhak Shamir, who held power until 1992, but that was a period in which the prospect of a meeting with Mr. Arafat, still in exile, remained beyond the political pale.

Unlike Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres, who used to negotiate with Mr. Arafat in English, Mr. Levy speaks only Hebrew and French, so he and the Palestinian leader used translators for their maiden meeting, held in a military liaison office in Gaza just across the Israeli border.

Mr. Arafat said the atmosphere had been one of "open hearts," and both men said they had agreed to continue contacts on several levels in an effort to put the quest for a wider peace back on track.

Under Mr. Netanyahu, Israel has taken small steps in recent days to reduce tensions with the Palestinians.

It has completed a promised easing of its closure of the West Bank and Gaza, increasing from 25,000 to 35,000 the number of Palestinian workers permitted to enter Israel each day.

And Israel has also sent signals that it is trying to remove legal obstacles to the freeing of two dozen Palestinian women who remain in Israeli jails in violation of agreements with the Palestinians.

But Mr. Netanyahu has not said when or whether he will order most Israeli troops to withdraw from the West Bank city of Hebron, as is also required under the accords.

And his more emphatic opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state and to negotiations over a shared future for Jerusalem has left many Palestinians wary of what Mr. Levy on Tuesday called the "peace which we seek."

Mr. Arafat has also signaled that he is hedging his bets, and he is scheduled to travel to the Syrian capital, Damascus, on Thursday for the first time in more than two years for a meeting with President Hafez Assad.

■ U.S. Envoy Visiting Syria

An American envoy, Dennis Ross, arrived in Syria on Tuesday in an effort to revive the Middle East peace process, Agence France-Presse reported.

Mr. Ross, State Department coordinator for the Middle East, was to meet President Assad at his summer residence in Latakia on Wednesday, diplomats said. He then is to travel to Israel, the Palestinian territories, Egypt and Jordan.

Hezbollah Militants Bury Dead and Vow To Keep Fighting

Reuters

BEIRUT — Tens of thousands of weeping relatives and Hezbollah militants vowed on Tuesday to keep fighting Israel as they buried more than 100 guerrillas returned by Israel in a German-brokered prisoners-for-bodies swap.

Hezbollah's chief, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, who headed a crowd of 25,000 mourners in Beirut, warned Israel to "make no mistake" that the militant group was not softer, it had only accepted a "humanitarian" exchange deal with its enemy.

"The rifle will not fall from our hand," he said before reciting burial prayers over 43 guerrillas' coffins draped in yellow Hezbollah flags showing a fist clenching an AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifle.

Hezbollah, which has been fighting Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, received under Sunday's exchange deal the remains of 123 guerrillas from Israel for the bodies of two Israeli soldiers held by the group since 1986.

U.S. Steps Up Pressure as Burma Holds Its Ground

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Rebutting strong criticism from the United States and other Western nations, Burma on Tuesday showed no sign that it was ready to heed international pressure for democratic reform.

Taking part for the first time with twenty other countries in Asia-Pacific security talks, U Ohn Gyaw, Burma's foreign minister, appeared to rule out any concessions to demands that the Burmese military regime start negotiations with the opposition, hasten political reform, release detainees and do more to halt narcotics trafficking.

He spoke after Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. Secretary of State, said in a speech to the forum that Rangoon's "refusal to heed the desire of a majority of the Burmese people for a transition to democratic rule and its increased harassment of the democratic opposition not only violates basic, universal human rights but raises the chance of instability, bloodshed and migration within Burma and across its borders."

Analysts said U Ohn Gyaw was evidently confident that opposition by Asian countries to economic sanctions against Burma and divisions on the sanctions issue in Europe and the United States would block any serious reprisals.

However, U.S. officials said after the meeting that Mr. Christopher warned during the closed-door talks that America would probably take "even stronger steps" if there was another crackdown on the Burmese opposition or a further deterioration in the human rights situation.

On Monday, shortly before he arrived in Jakarta, Mr. Christopher said that sanctions were one of the U.S. options and were being considered as part of legislation now before Congress.

According to the text of his speech to the forum released to the press, Mr. Christopher said that the "steady deterioration of the rule of law has increased the threat that Burma's burgeoning drug trade poses to citizens from Bangkok to Berlin, and Shanghai to San Francisco."

U.S. officials said Burma was the source of about half the world's illicit opium and heroin production.

Speaking for the European Union, Dick Spring, the Irish foreign minister, said the Union urged Burma's military to "bring about national reconciliation and democratic reform and to implement without delay respect for human rights."

Officials present at the forum talks said that Australia, Canada and New Zealand made similar calls for change in Burma, while Japan and several countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations indicated they were concerned about the situation.

But Ali Alatas, foreign minister of Indonesia and the chairman of the meeting, said later that ASEAN members "differ rather markedly" with some of the Western approaches to Burma, including sanctions, because they would amount to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

He said that such action would not bring about the desired result of making Burma more open and democratic, but instead would "back it into a corner."

Delegates said that U Ohn Gyaw appeared to rule out talks between the Burmese military government and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the opposition National League for Democracy.

U Ohn Gyaw also said that a new constitution and multiparty democracy would emerge as a result of work being done by a national convention, which the military organized and controls.

John Mac Dougall/Agence France-Presse

President Suharto of Indonesia, left, greeting the Burmese foreign minister, U Ohn Gyaw, on Tuesday in Jakarta.

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BOOKS

DID MONKEYS INVENT THE MONKEY WRENCH?
Hardware Stores and Hardware Stories

By Vince Staten. 234 pages. $21. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by
Jonathan Yardley

SOME years ago it was declared that "the hardware store is to the average man what the dress or hat shop is to a woman" and that "perhaps no other kind of store stirs so many human cravings." The first of these claims was made in the prefeminist dark ages, and the second rather blissfully ignores the supermarket, but in both of them lies considerably more than a mere kernel of truth. The hardware store indisputably is the manchild's dream store, and the urges to which it appeals are elemental in human nature.

When one takes these truths into consideration, it is remarkable that the literature of the hardware store is so sparse. There are many excellent guides to woodworking, home repair and the other pleasures that the hardware store serves, and the "Popular Mechanics Encyclopedia of Tools and Techniques" is a first-rate introduction to hardware and how to use it, but the romance of the hardware store — "romance" most certainly is the word for it — gets scarcely a nod from writers either serious or frivolous.

Thus it was that, being a lifelong hardware store devotee, I approached "Did Monkeys Invent the Monkey Wrench?" with high enthusiasm and anticipation. Here at last, perhaps, would be a book that not merely described the history and uses of the hardware store and its inventory, but also the more elusive lore of this most beguiling of emporiums.

Alas, hardly a page had gone by before it became all too painfully clear that not merely had this great need gone unmet, but that a huge backward step had been taken for the literature of the hardware store. This, it is readily admitted, may be a matter of taste. Readers who like forced folksy humor and who don't mind wading through turgid prose to reach it will find their labors rewarded. But readers looking for a bit more will find nothing here except frustration and irritation.

Vince Staten's conceit is to present a day in the life of an old-fashioned hardware store. Winfield Hardware is in West Virginia, "at the corner of Court and Garfield Streets in what might be called downtown Winfield, if there were such a thing." Its owner, Ronnie Mathews, sells at higher prices than Home Depot or Lowe's or Wal-Mart, but by way of compensation offers "a knowledgeable sales staff and quality products," both of which are important to regular hardware store customers. This isn't a bad idea around which to construct a book, but Staten quickly drifts away from it and only intermittently returns, by which point the reader has either forgotten about it or quit reading. Instead he rambles this way and that, serving up thin, half-baked snippets about tools and supplies and chuckle-free anecdotes about hardware store customers.

In the course of his ramblings, Staten tells us that he once lucked upon an enormous cache of free Paper Mate pens. "I haven't bought a ballpoint pen in my entire life," he says. "And I'm a writer." That is a highly debatable assertion: certainly there is precious little proof of it in "Did Monkeys Invent the Monkey Wrench?"

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	CAUSE OF DEATH, by Patricia Cornwell		1
2	THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	1	8
3	EXCLUSIVE, by Sandra Brown	6	2
4	THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	4	11
5	HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK, by Terry McMillan	2	10
6	FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	3	7
7	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	7	125
8	LILY WHITE, by Susan Isaacs		1
9	A CROWN OF SWORDS, by Robert Jordan	5	5
10	MOONLIGHT BECOMES YOU, by Mary Higgins Clark	10	14
11	I WAS AMELIA EARHART, by Jane Mendelsohn	8	11
12	GODS AND GENERALS, by Jeff Shaara	13	4
13	THE FOURTH ESTATE, by Jeffrey Archer	11	6
14	MALICE, by Danielle Steel	12	12
15	A LITTLE YELLOW DOG, by Walter Mosley		1

NONFICTION

1	OUTRAGE, by Vincent Bugliosi	3	4
2	THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	2	11
3	BAD AS I WANNA BE, by Dennis Rodman with Tim Keown	1	9
4	THE CHOICE, by Bob Woodward		1
5	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	6	19
6	IN CONTEMPT, by Christopher A. Darden with Jess Walter	4	15
7	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	8	115
8	PARTNERS IN POWER, by Roger Morris	7	3
9	NO SHIRT, NO SHOES... NO PROBLEM! by Jeff Foxworthy	5	7
10	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	9	41
11	HOW COULD YOU DO THAT? by Laura Schlessinger	14	23
12	BLOOD SPORT, by James B. Stewart	16	16
13	THE CLOISTER WALK, by Kathleen Norris	15	8
14	THE AWAKENING HEART, by Betty J. Eadie	10	2
15	JACK AND JACKIE, by Christopher Andersen		1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren	1	18
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	165
3	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	3	16
4	THE 5-DAY MIRACLE DIET, by Adele Puhn		4

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

TOMORROW: HEALTH SCIENCE

G. Paul Burnett (left and center), Chang Lee (right)/The New York Times

New York area fans getting into the mood at the Lollapalooza Festival, left, and the Further Festival, right, two of seven rock fests touring the United States this summer; James Hetfield of Metallica on stage in Lollapalooza.

Born, and Aging, in the U.S.A. – It's Rock Festival Season

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A band from the Bay Area was on stage, playing favorite old songs under summer skies, and thousands of fans sang along on verse after verse, chorus after chorus.

The Lollapalooza Festival, headlined by Metallica, and the Furthur Festival, featuring former members of the Grateful Dead, had this and more in common when the two reached the New York City area on consecutive July nights.

Both were full-day music marathons: seven hours for Furthur at Liberty State Park in Jersey City and nearly 10 for Lollapalooza at Downing Stadium on Randalls Island.

Each included a nonmusic act (the Shaolin Monks martial-arts troupe at Lollapalooza, the Flying Karamazov Brothers jugglers at Furthur).

And both Lollapalooza and Furthur served the primary purpose of festivals: to assemble a community unified by taste and to entertain that community with both familiar headliners and lesser-known but compatible performers.

By the time the headliners reach the stage, the community has had hours to bond and prove its endurance. As a payoff, they its members can proudly share the headliner's anthems.

As festivals and package tours proliferate, there must be joy in the hearts of tour-bus companies and stage-equipment suppliers. At least seven festivals are on the road in the United States this summer: Lollapalooza; Furthur; the similarly tie-dyed Horde Festival; the punk, ska and hard rock Warped Tour; the hip-hop and reggae Smokin' Grooves Tour; the Enit Festival, with all-night high-tech dance music, reggae and a New Orleans brass band, and the blues-rock House of Blues Bamburner Tour.

With its vendors and side attractions, the six-year-old Lollapalooza is the model for this decade's festivals across America (although its inventors learned a lot from the Reading Festival in England).

Lollapalooza's organizers tapped into the contradictory cliquishness of American culture: the determination to be an individualist without losing too many friends.

When it started, Lollapalooza presented itself as a kind of asylum for the alienated, both offstage and on. Its bands appreciated the chance to be heard by larger audiences, but they mistrusted the mass market, and their songs teetered between self-doubt and rage.

Ambivalence made them cool; even when performing for 15,000 people, they were underdogs. Meanwhile, Lollapalooza's audiences could feel as if they weren't just ratifying hits but were seeking out something new as well. They were — at a time when the word still had some meaning — alternative.

BUT this year, Lollapalooza's arteries hardened. Its organizers decided to book places with twice the capacity of last year's tour stops (except in New York City) and chose Metallica, a band of stadium pros, to top the bill.

Metallica knows how to sway a huge crowd; performing "One," its song about a quadriplegic veteran, it uses the artillery fire that maims the narrator as a pretext for flash pots and fireworks.

While Metallica happens to be a galvanizing live band, it hasn't been an underdog since the late 1980s.

Lollapalooza '96 also abandons the festival's previous insistence on variety. Its music, with a few exceptions on the poorly attended second and third stages, runs on power chords; after a year in which women from Alanis Morissette to Tori Amos to Joan Osborne claimed rock's high ground, Lollapalooza booked its main stage entirely with bands led by men, almost suggesting a backlash.

Lollapalooza's organizers have been saying that their bill is an alternative to the new orthodoxy of alternative rock; actually, it's just a throwback to the metal package tours of the 1980s.

But it's not as deliberate a throwback as the Furthur Festival. Except for Mickey Hart's Mystery Box, an international percussion summit with singers, Furthur looks back to 1960s psychedelia and its roots. Its bands lean toward blues vamps and cheerful, easy-rolling grooves, suitable for hours of steady shimmying; they invoke older American traditions — blues, country, gospel, jazz — and use them to provide a sense of security.

The bands don't always dignify their sources; Bob Weir, the former Dead guitarist who leads Ratdog, is no blues singer. Yet while the bands on Lollapalooza's main stage each sang about its own estrangement, Furthur's bands rallied around a shared musical legacy and a tenacious optimism.

Lollapalooza concluded with Metallica's last encore; Furthur finished with a jam session involving nearly everybody on the bill, full of hippie-style camaraderie. Between the nostalgic comforts of Furthur and the brute force of Lollapalooza, it's time for another alternative.

Historical Correction: Cologne's Post-Modern Play on Early Music

By James R. Oestreich
New York Times Service

COLOGNE — People with short memories — Americans, say — may see the early-music movement as a relatively recent invention, dating from the 1950s and '60s, when it began to command a major segment of the classical recording industry. They may see it, too, as a product of American ingenuity — that of the sainted early-music pioneer Noah Greenberg and the New York Pro Musica Antiqua — later taken over by the English, who have ruled the roost ever since.

Even if the history were accurate, it is now ancient. New York and the United States can hardly trade any longer on Greenberg's glory while awaiting a new messiah. And the English scene, which was perhaps never as vital as national boosterism in the press and recording industry made it seem, has stagnated.

Over the last decade, while no one was looking, the center of gravity of the early-music world shifted, from London — more accurately, from some watery point between London and Amsterdam — to the heart of this ancient city on the Rhine. In truth, the move is simply a historical correction, restoring curatorship of older repertory, instruments and interpretive wisdom to one of its original seats and 1950s hotbeds.

Yet the shift is significant, for it both reflects and furthers a revitalization in the performance of early music throughout Central Europe, even as such efforts languish in the United States. Moreover, through recordings the shift has given worldwide prominence to a gritty interpretive style inspired in large part by a Cologne favorite son, Reinhard Goebel, the director of Musica Antiqua Köln.

The Cologne manner, though no less "historically informed" than the often slick and faceless performances still trickling out of London, seems more intent on finding and putting across the individuality of a composer — indeed, of a single work.

It is a rebuke to authenticist navel-gazing, which dominated early music a few years ago, and to the modernist scorn for interpretation, which has for decades inflicted so much blandness on conventional performances of standard repertory.

In short, early music has gone post-modern, making scholarly considerations elbow for room with Romantic rhetorical gestures and outright personal whimsy. And aptly, it has done so in a city where noble antiquity — what little of it survived Allied bombing in World War II — nestles casually alongside often ugly modernity.

As a historic commercial crossroads, Cologne has always been a melting pot. Over the last two decades, it has become a powerful magnet for performers of early music. Michael Willens, a bass player and conductor once busy in New York, moved here a few months ago, joining expatriates of such long standing as Benjamin Bagby and Barbara Thornton, who established the medieval vocal group Sequentia here in 1977.

Recordings have offered glimmerings of such developments, but the full reality of the situation, as shown in the Rheinisches Musikfest in the late spring, is overwhelming.

NEW YORK has never mustered more than one or two Baroque orchestras; London, in its mid-'80s heyday boasted about half a dozen, but they all drew heavily on the same pool of overworked, underpaid musicians and, thus, all tended to sound alike. Cologne now has at least that many Baroque orchestras with independent memberships and distinctive personalities.

"Even if London is 10 or 12 times bigger than Cologne, we have 10 times more performers of early music," said Klaus L. Neumann, who, as director of early music at the West German Radio in Cologne, has worked with musicians from both cities. Even after allowance for hyperbole — London's population is 7 million; Cologne's, 1 million — the sheer quantity of activity here is as remarkable as the quality.

Its range was suggested in a remarkable series of concerts by Cologne groups, woven into the festival's multitextured fabric with no particular fanfare. In the space of three evenings, scattered among folk, pop and avant-garde presentations, Sequentia sang music of the medieval nun Hildegard of Bingen; Roland Wilson led Musica Fiata Köln in works by the early Baroque master Michael Praetorius; Goebel and Musica Antiqua explored Rhenish Baroque composers as obscure as Carolus Hacquardt and Hugo Wilderer; Condanza Spirituale offered modern dance to works by Tarquinio Merula and Bach, and Christoph Spering and Das Neue Orchester performed Schumann's "Manfred" on early instruments, with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau speaking the title role.

Not heard on this visit were countless other performers, including the venerable Cappella Coloniensis, which set a modern standard of Baroque playing in the 1950s; Cantus Collu, which excels in early Baroque vocal music, and Andreas Staier, a fine harpsichordist and fortepianist. Catching up with Concerto Köln, one of the hot newer bands, required a side trip to Hamburg.

Indeed, but for the festival, it would have been hard to glean any quick sense of the scope of activity here. For Cologne, a smallish city after all, does not sustain a lively early-music "scene." Instead, it functions as a center, radiating performances through tours, recordings and broadcasts.

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The Next Best 'Uncle Vanya'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

CHICHESTER, England — Back in 1962 it was "Uncle Vanya" in that legendary Olivier/Redgrave production that effectively saved the first Chichester Festival, and therefore all others, after a catastrophic start. It is no exaggeration to suggest that it was also therefore the production (revived in the following season) that made it possible for Olivier to lead his company on to the Old Vic and thereby become the first National Theatre of Great Britain.

Now, 34 years after that immortal "Vanya," we have the next best, and only a few yards away from the original stage. At the Minerva, Chichester's baby studio space, there is a Bill Bryden revival of Chekhov's masterpiece, which is the only one in my experience of three decades' reviewing to challenge the Olivier original there. The casting alone is about as spectacular as you can get nowadays: Derek Jacobi in the title role, Alec McCowen as the Professor, Peggy Mount and Constance Cummings as the old ladies, Trevor Eve as Astrov, Imogen Stubbs as Yelena, Frances Barber as Sonja and John Normington as Waffles.

But what really matters about Bryden's production is its quiet confidence, its utter refusal to truck with any specific contemporary theory about the play but simply to celebrate it in Mike Poulton's sturdy but unobtrusive new translation.

What could simply have become a gallery for star-spotters has been turned into an exquisite ensemble piece, in which each character finds at least one moment of perfect partnership before having to acknowledge that this too must end in futility. A haunting, brooding gloom is softened by the infinite elegance of much of the underplaying, as though the entire household was simply breathing one last sigh of rejection before the coming political storm. These scenes from country life have never been better painted nor more thoughtfully composed.

There is considerable cause for rejoicing at Paul Scofield's return to the theater for the first time in almost five years. Scofield as "John Gabriel Borkman" (Lyttelton stage at the National) may lack the manic intensity of Sir Ralph Richardson, who last played the role at the National 20 years ago, but what Scofield substitutes is more poetic, more touching and infinitely more haunting — a man who has gazed into the abyss and seen there only his reflection.

Eileen Atkins as the ice-cold wife matches him in scene after desolate scene, though the great final act of death on the snow-covered hillside is not much helped by Vanessa Redgrave (as Ella) who bizarrely elects to play the finale in full hunchback cape and stick, leading one irreverently to wish that someone had thought to give her a parrot so that she could go for the total Long John Silver effect.

But the wasted majesty of Scofield is, rightly, what Richard Eyre's production is all about, and it has the added benefits of Felicity Dean as the flame-haired temptress of the younger Borkman, and of Michael Bryant, the National's longest-serving player, as the genial neighbor.

I am not entirely convinced that Eyre has got the translation from downtown parlor to snow-covered hill totally right on Anthony Ward's set, for on the first night at least the snow seemed suddenly and mysteriously to be gusting through the living room as though a roof had been removed from Scofield's attic, but this is a minor complaint about a major revival.

Hampstead has been having a rough time of it lately with new playwriting, but with Shelagh Stephenson's patchily brilliant new play they may at last have come up with a winner. "The Memory of Water" concerns three sisters gathered at the family home on the northeast coast to bury their mother, a difficult lady who reappears from time to time as a cantankerous ghost. With mother still warm in her grave, it transpires that all the children have been bruised beyond belief by an upbringing in overpowering domestic agony.

Terry Johnson directs with evenhanded skill a play that for all its bleak humor ends up drowning in its own admissions of familial guilt and relative failure.

An immensely strong cast led by Haydn Gwynne, Matilda Ziegler and Jane Booker as the sisters with Mary Jo Randle as their ghostly Mum give their underprivileged, downtrodden menfolk short shrift, but the play is not so much a battle of the sexes as an exploration of the power of memory to run backward and forward through our lives so that, as with the sea just beyond the door, there is really no beginning and no ending, just a constant movement of the tides of love and hate, reminiscence and remonstrance, accusation and accounting.

ENGLISH THEATER

هكذا من الأصل

Herald Tribune (International)
BUSINESS / FINANCE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1996

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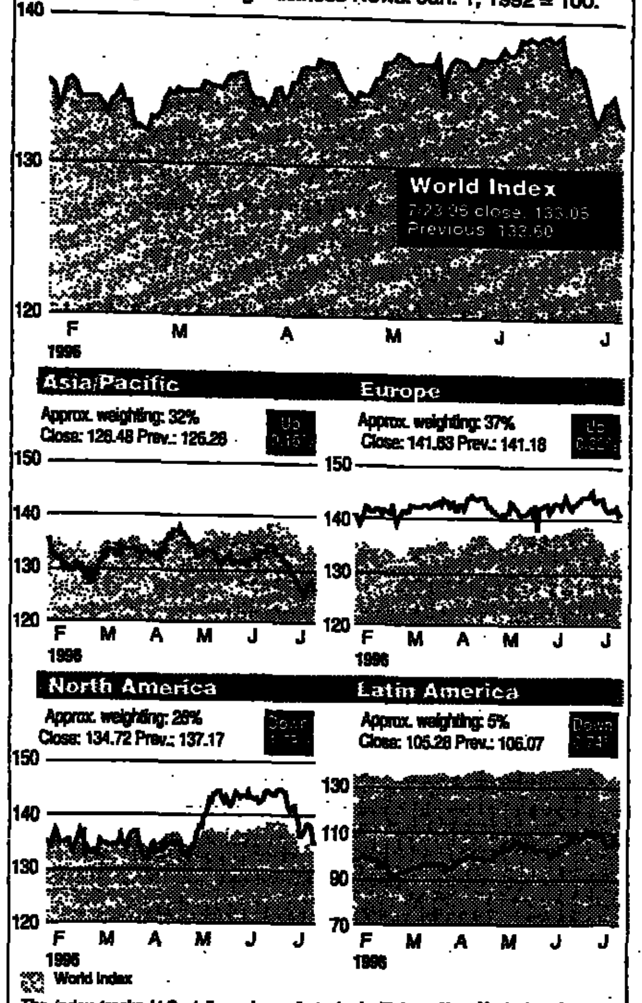

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	Tue. close	Prev. close	% change		Tue. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	143.77	144.00	–0.16	Capital Goods	136.81	139.11	–1.65
Utilities	127.83	128.25	–0.33	Raw Materials	155.45	156.31	–0.55
Finance	116.66	116.38	+0.24	Consumer Goods	143.49	144.08	–0.41
Services	121.65	122.53	–0.72	Miscellaneous	132.71	132.98	–0.20

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Profit Up At Disney's Paris Park

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA, operator of the Disneyland Paris amusement park, said Tuesday its third-quarter operating profit jumped 60 percent on a combined boost from financial reorganization and improved attendance.

Profit before one-time adjustments rose to 146 million francs ($29 million). A year earlier, the Paris-based company earned 91 million francs before a one-time, 79 million-franc gain.

Euro Disney shares initially rose on the profit report, but the stock ended sharply lower, at 12.10 francs, down from 13.35. Traders said news agencies reported that an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets, said the shares were only worth 3 francs.

Yet Patricia D'Ille, a fund manager at Monte Paschi Banque in Paris said the earnings data show "the project is viable and the debt problems are beginning to fall away."

Euro Disney had 15.1 billion francs in debt when its 1995 financial year ended in September, compared with 15.5 billion francs a year earlier, and 20 billion before reorganization earlier in its 1994 year.

The theme park and hotel complex, completed in 1992, was bedeviled by debt in its early years.

Would Buyers Flee A Stocks Meltdown?

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What would happen if the Dow Jones industrial average fell 250 points one hectic day?

The simple answer is that the New York Stock Exchange would close for 30 minutes and then try to reopen. Within that half-hour, the exchange's market-makers would try to post indicated prices for every stock, seeking to draw in enough buyers to allow share trading to resume quickly.

But would the buyers come? No one knows. The New York Stock Exchange has not acknowledged closing under selling pressure since 1914, when it reacted to the outbreak of World War I by closing for more than four months.

The exchange did close for a few days when the market crashed in 1929, but that was ostensibly to catch up with paperwork. Over the two-thirds of a century since then, however, its trading record is unbroken.

Richard A. Grasso, chairman of the Big Board, said he thought that most stocks would reopen for trading almost immediately after such a pause. But he conceded that it would depend on how heavy and how broad the selling pressure was. Last week, the Securities and Exchange Commission, at the request of the Big Board, altered the rules by cutting the required trading halts in half, to 30 minutes after a 250-point fall and one hour after a 400-point fall.

Other stock exchanges and the Nasdaq market have agreed to close and reopen along with the Big Board. As a result, more than 8,000 stocks either would or would not be available for trading, depending on the performance of the 30 blue-chip issues in the Dow Jones industrials.

On a really bad day, it is possible many stocks would not reopen at all after the 250-point fall, with buyers and sellers unable to agree on a price before trading was again halted by the 400-point decline. Even if trading resumed after that halt, some stocks still might not reopen that day.

How would that affect public psychology? No one knows, and many on Wall Street hope they will never find out. Perhaps investors would look at the sharply lower prices and see buying opportunities. There is some limited evidence that this has happened when trading in stock index futures has been suspended by circuit-breaker mechanisms in that market. But

See STOCKS, Page 17

Inflation Falling, Bank of Italy Cuts Key Rate to 8.25%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Bank of Italy cut interest rates by 0.75 of a percentage point on Tuesday, acknowledging the country was winning its fight against inflation.

In a move eagerly awaited by the new center-left government, the central bank said the discount rate, charged on loans to banks, would fall to 8.25 percent from 9 percent, effective on Wednesday.

Prime Minister Romano Prodi acclaimed the rate cut and said it reflected "confidence in the future."

The bank's fixed-term advances, or Lombard, rate was cut to 9.75 percent from a previous 10.50 percent.

The last change to the discount rate was on May 29, 1995, when it was increased by 0.75 of a percentage point.

The central bank has held rates steady for over a year, despite a slowdown in the economy and constant calls from business leaders for an easing in monetary pressure, as it fought to tame high inflation.

The Bank of Italy governor, Antonio Fazio, has said he would not cut rates until inflation stabilized below 4.0 percent.

Preliminary consumer price data from 10 cities released over the past week indicated that inflation in Italy fell to around 3.7 percent year-on-year in July from 3.9 percent in June.

"The inflation forecasts point to a clear fall," said a Bank of Italy statement announcing the cuts. "It is realistic to estimate average inflation in 1996 under 4 percent."

"Monetary conditions are aimed at a further fall in inflation, beneath 3 percent in the coming months and in 1997," the statement said.

Mr. Prodi's government last month set an average inflation target of 3.9 percent for 1996 and 2.5 percent for 1997.

The rate cut will come as a relief to the government, installed in May and desperate to lower the interest bill on its debt mountain, thus reducing the annual budget deficit to put Italy in line to join a single European currency in 1999.

The Deutsche mark fell to about 1,015 lire from 1,018 lire just before the rate cut was announced.

Analysts said they believed that Mr. Fazio could trim rates once again this year if the rate of inflation continued to fall. *(Reuters, AFX)*

Canal Plus, BSkyB At German Talks

Reuters

PARIS — Canal Plus SA said Tuesday that it and Rupert Murdoch, who controls British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC, were part of the cooperation talks between Bertelsmann AG and Kirch Group over German digital television.

"Canal Plus and Murdoch are participating in the German talks," a Canal Plus spokeswoman said. She said further statements were expected this weekend.

On Monday, Bertelsmann and Kirch said they were talking about finding common ground and ending their television war in Germany.

Canal Plus has been an ally of Bertelsmann and was at the side of the German media company when it agreed to a digital-television deal with BSkyB. But relations were frayed when Bertelsmann struck a separate deal with Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion that would have invaded Canal Plus's home market of France.

The CLT deal prompted BSkyB to jump ship and strike an alliance with Kirch, which has been rapidly signing contracts to obtain broadcasting rights for films and sports events.

Canal Plus said after the CLT deal that it was still talking with Bertelsmann but did not exclude talks with Kirch.

Canal Plus, Bertelsmann and Kirch are already shareholders in the Premiere German pay channel.

IMF Delays Loan Money to Russia

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Citing the government's problems in collecting taxes, the International Monetary Fund has said it would delay its scheduled $330 million payment to Russia this month.

When Russia was granted a $10.2-billion, three-year loan in February, the Fund set particularly stringent conditions, including monthly reviews of Russia's economic status. The tax-collectoin problem came to light several days after Russian officials said they would move to request a relaxation of some the loan's terms.

It emerged less than three weeks after President Boris N. Yeltsin won re-election over a resurgent but muted Communist Party. His victory was attributed in part to his widespread campaign spending promises that seemed to undermine his commitment to bring the budget deficit and inflation under control.

U.S. and IMF officials said Monday that Russian expenditures had remained close to target despite Mr. Yeltsin's spending promises, and the auditors agreed to continue monthly disbursements during the presidential race in the spring.

But they said cash receipts from taxes were running well below projections, in part because some companies had refused to turn over their tax payments until they were certain a Communist would not win the Russian presidency.

The Interfax news agency reported on Monday that first-half tax revenue was 12 percent below expectations.

MEDIA MARKETS

Mexico TV Upstart Has Realistic Plan

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A prominent politician is gunned down on a city street. The police commander in charge of the investigation is up to his badge in cocaine trafficking. The bumbling young journalist who tries to get to the bottom of it all is deceived and disdained by the authorities.

It is fiction, but it sounds very much like real life to many Mexican television viewers. This is the plot of a new nighttime soap opera called "Nothing Personal," the first foray into serial melodramas by an upstart Mexican network, TV Azteca.

The show represents the boldest push yet by TV Azteca to challenge the dominance of Mexico's television giant, Grupo Televisa. TV Azteca itself was started in 1993, when the government privatized two of its national stations in an effort to break Televisa's decades-old monopoly on commercial television.

In making its first soap opera, TV Azteca rejected the apolitical fairy-tale formula long used by Televisa. Instead, it is recounting a gritty tale of love and homicide imbedded — for the first time in a Mexican-made soap — in the scandals and corruption of modern Mexico.

The result is an insurgent program that uses the competitive opening to break the mold for mass entertainment in Mexico and test the government's tolerance for candid portrayals of its shortcomings. With "Nothing Personal" TV Azteca seized a solid foothold in an audience that had been all Televisa's, even humbling the huge network in the ratings on a few nights.

TV Azteca, which has grown to command an average 22 percent share of the television audience in prime time, has also developed programs to rattle Televisa in news, sports and nighttime entertainment. Its most popular fare includes a stark news tabloid about the underside of life in Mexico City and a racy late-night contest show.

The stakes in the soap-opera battle, however, go beyond ratings. Televisa is the top producer of Spanish-language soap operas, but TV Azteca is emerging as a challenger in Televisa's prime domain. Latin America's soap operas, or *telenovelas*, command immense and loyal audiences throughout the region. At its Mexico City studios, Televisa now produces 22 telenovelas a year. Its programs appear on stations as far from home as Russia and Indonesia.

Televisa is investing to increase its production of universal soap operas for worldwide sale to what its executives call the "media without borders." It is adding two studios to tape soap operas simultaneously in Spanish and English.

But "Nothing Personal" has been such a success with advertisers that it has encouraged the much smaller TV Azteca to move permanently into soap-opera production. The company is investing $14 million in digitally equipped studios and announcing plans to turn out 800 hours of programming a year.

TV Azteca developed "Nothing Personal" after reviewing market surveys that suggested audiences found Televisa's dramas too predictable, the company's executive president, José Ignacio Suárez, said. "We wanted to get closer to the daily reality Mexicans live," he said.

For years, Televisa preserved its monopoly by echoing and defending Mexico's government. Televisa's chairman, Emilio Azcarraga Milmo, was once quoted as describing himself as a "a soldier" of the president.

TV Azteca hired some unusual producers. Epigmenio Ibarra is known for his exploits as a television war correspondent in Central America and southern Mexico, where he was close to leftist guerrillas. Hernan Vera, a Venezuelan, ran the Salvadoran rebels' clandestine radio in the 1980s, dodging ambushes and air raids to stay on the air. The show they conceived, while not explicitly based on current events, is filled with not-so-oblique references — "winks," as Mr. Ibarra calls them — to prominent people and recent scandals.

In the first episode of "Nothing Personal," the murdered politician had just been appointed attorney general. In reality, the assassination that still haunts Mexico is the unsolved 1994 shooting of a popular presidential candidate.

The title itself is part of the masquerade. As the show's promotional ads say: "Any resemblance to reality is 'Nothing Personal.'"

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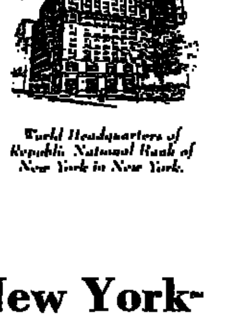

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Brussels	30.879	47.475	20.605	6.087	2.024*	18.3565	—	25.4375	28.842	22.23	24.335*
Frankfurt	1.4981	2.3043	—	0.2955	0.9805*	0.8911	4.8523*	1.2324	1.3784*	1.0881	1.1812*
London (a)	1.5505	—	2.311	7.8169	2,347.06	2.5929	47.473	1.8825	167.335	2.1194	195.41
Madrid	125.641	195.058	84.664	25.018	8.312*	75.437	4.1083	104.344	116.821*	91.615	—
Milan	1,510.90	2,341.80	1,017.80	300.61	—	906.30	49.315	1,253.40	14.054	1,108.35	12.01
New York (b)	—	1.5526a	1.4981	5.0425	1,513.00	1.6715	30.71	1.213	107.77	1.3715	126.88
Paris	5.032	7.7965	3.3841	—	0.3322*	3.0153	0.1642	4.1708	3.662*	4.4695	3.996*
Tokyo	107.35	166.48	72.37	21.41	0.713	64.50	3.5128	89.31	—	78.48	0.8563
Toronto	1.3723	2.1307	0.9213	0.2725	0.8987*	0.822	0.4476*	1.1318	1.2724*	—	1.089*
Zurich	1.212	1.8793	0.8236	0.2404	0.0801*	0.7251	3.9407*	—	1.1227*	0.8804	0.961*
1 ECU	1.2851	0.8278	1.9072	6.454	1,942.67	2.1404	39.3029	1.5474	138.217	1.7634	161.504
1 SDR	1.461	0.9403	2.1668	7.337	2,208.48	2.4333	44.8804	1.7586	156.763	1.9922	183.601

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	235.27	Mex. peso	7.6125	S. Afr. rand	4.3905
Australian $	1.2687	Hong Kong $	7.5352	N. Zealand $	1.4407	S. Kor. won	813.85
Austrian sch.	10.43	Hung. forint	152.69	Norw. krone	6.3749	Swed. krona	1.2037
Brazil real	1.012	Indian rupee	35.74	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.55
Chinese yuan	8.344	Indo. rupiah	2328.75	Polish zloty	2.71	Thai baht	25.30
Czech koruna	26.96	Irish £	0.6198	Port. escudo	152.44	Turkish lira	83262.5
Danish krone	5.7261	Israeli shek.	3.1715	Russ ruble	5164.30	UAE dirham	3.6715
Egypt. pound	3.394	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	470.82
Fin. markka	4.5235	Malay. ring.	2.4887	Sing. $	1.4192		

Forward Rates

Pound Sterling	1.5525	1.5524	1.5525	Japanese yen	107.07	106.62	106.21
Canadian dollar	1.3680	1.3669	1.3658	Swiss Franc	1.2037	1.1926	1.1946
Deutsche mark	1.4807	1.4776	1.4748				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

July 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 3/8 - 5 7/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/4 - 2 1/2	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	3/8 - 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 3/8
3-month	5 7/16 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 5/16	2 3/8 - 2 1/2	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	7/16 - 9/16	4 1/4 - 4 3/8
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 5/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 7/16 - 2 9/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	9/16 - 11/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
1-year	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	2 5/8 - 2 3/4	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 7/8 - 4	1 1/16 - 1 1/8	4 7/16 - 4 9/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 3/8	5 3/8
3-month CDs	5.11	5.11
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.16	5.17
1-year Treasury bill	5.52	5.54
2-year Treasury bill	6.20	6.23
5-year Treasury note	6.58	6.61
7-year Treasury note	6.67	6.70
10-year Treasury note	6.80	6.83
30-year Treasury bond	6.97	7.01
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.82	4.82
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.44	0.43
1-month interbank	0.59	0.59
3-month interbank	0.85	0.88
6-month interbank	0.97	0.97
10-year Govt bond	3.37	3.34
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.37	3.37
1-month interbank	3.37	3.38
3-month interbank	3.38	3.40
6-month interbank	3.40	3.40
10-year Bond	6.41	6.23

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 5/8	5 13/16
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	6.00	5 3/4
10-year Gilt	7.92	7.91
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3 13/16	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 7/8	3 13/16
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3 7/8
6-month interbank	3 3/4	3 13/16
10-year OAT	6.37	6.53

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

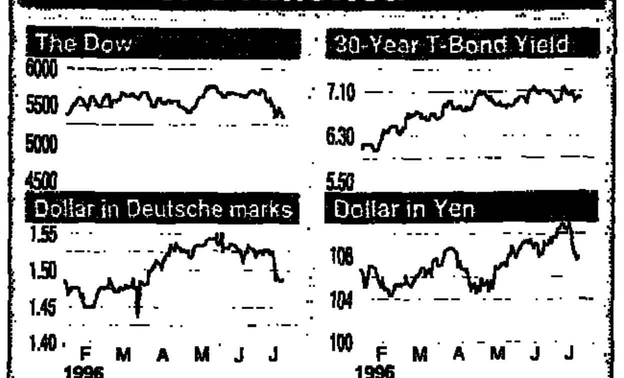
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	385.25	384.40	– 0.30
London	385.20	385.10	+ 0.25
New York	385.50	385.50	Unch.

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)

Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5346.55	5390.94	-0.82
NYSE	S&P 500	626.87	633.77	-1.09
NYSE	S&P 100	602.70	611.18	-1.39
NYSE	Composite	337.14	340.22	-0.91
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1051.70	1080.89	-2.70
AMEX	Market Value	536.96	542.96	-1.11
Toronto	TSE Index	4918.59	4971.68	-1.07
São Paulo	Bovespa	62494.60	63098.30	-0.95
Mexico City	Bolsa	3003.09	3014.89	-0.39
Buenos Aires	Merval	545.38	551.46	-1.10
Santiago	IPSA General	5603.28	5605.85	-0.05
Caracas	Capital General	4214.90	4255.40	-0.95

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

IBM and Xylan in Network Pact

CALABASAS, California (Reuters) — International Business Machines Corp. and Xylan Corp. said Tuesday they agreed to a strategic partnership to offer high-speed local-area-network switches.

IBM and Xylan also said they would sell worldwide many of each other's key products for computers connected on local area networks, both directly and through their reseller partners.

Local-area networks connect personal computers in a department or small office, and network switches allow local-area networks to be linked so they can share data.

• **UAL Corp.**, the parent company of **United Airlines**, had a record second-quarter profit from operations of $337 million, a rise of 57 percent.

• **Shell Oil Co.** reported a record $461 million profit in the second quarter, an increase of nearly 20 percent.

• **Monsanto**, the chemical company, said its net earnings were up 26 percent in the second quarter, to $365 million dollars.

• **PepsiCo Inc.**'s profits rose 15 percent, to $560 million, in the second quarter on sales of Frito-Lay snacks and soft drinks.

• **Weyerhaeuser Co.** said it agreed to sell 600,000 acres of eastern Oregon timberlands and related wood-products factories for $309 million to **U.S. Timberlands.**

• **Goldman, Sachs & Co.** agreed to buy a unit of **J.E. Robert Co.**, a real estate firm that has been a partner with Goldman in 37 property investments worth a total of $8.5 billion.

Ralcorp Holdings Inc. is to sell its **Ralston Resorts** ski subsidiary to **Vail Resorts Inc.**, for more than $310 million in stock and assumed debt.

• **Scor SA**, a French reinsurer, has acquired **Allstate Re**, the U.S. reinsurer.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFP, Knight-Ridder, AFX

Microsoft Wilts Despite Profit

Bloomberg Business News

REDMOND, Washington — Microsoft Corp. shares fell Tuesday, although it had just reported better-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings.

The fall came after the disclosure that the software maker may defer revenue from a hot product planned for release later this year.

Concerns about slowing earnings and sales growth among computer, software and networking companies also weighed down Microsoft shares, analysts said.

The company's stock fell $7.75, to $112 a share, in heavy trading on Tuesday.

Mike Brown, Microsoft's chief financial officer, said after the company reported earnings on Monday, that the software maker may defer revenue from Office 97, an integrated suite of business programs.

The release of a new version of a major product usually produces a surge in Microsoft's revenue for a couple of quarters. To prevent the lumping, Microsoft defers the revenue from major products over a period lasting up to two years.

The accounting move forced at least one analyst, Rick Sherlund of Goldman, Sachs & Co., to cut his earnings estimate for fiscal 1997. He was not available to comment.

Microsoft's better-than-expected results were not enough to allay concerns about a general slowdown in sales and earnings growth among technology companies, analysts said.

"Lots of companies are reporting incredible earnings and their stock goes down," said Mary McCaffrey, an analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons Inc.

Microsoft said earnings for the quarter ended June 30 rose 41 percent, to $559 million, or 87 cents a share, compared with profit from operations of $397 million, or 63 cents, a year ago.

Revenue in the quarter rose 40 percent, to $2.26 billion. Wall Street expected Microsoft to earn 84 cents a share, based on the average estimate of 21 analysts surveyed by Zacks Investment Research.

Microsoft will spend a substantial sum on its Microsoft Network online service to develop entertainment and news services to compete with the main online providers, such as America Online Inc. and CompuServe Corp.

Job-Cut Charges Give RJR a Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. reported a second-quarter loss Tuesday of $27 million after a charge of $246 million for its recently announced plan to cut 4,200 jobs, or 8 percent of its total.

A year earlier, a one-time charge of $67 million for an exchange of debt securities reduced net income to $153 million, or 37 cents a share.

The tobacco-and-food company said profit from operations fell only slightly, as a decline in its U.S. tobacco sales was mostly offset by its international results.

The maker of Camel and Winston cigarettes posted operating profit of $219 million, or 64 cents a share, compared with $220 million, or 57 cents, a year earlier.

Revenue after excise taxes rose 3 percent in the latest quarter, to $4.20 billion from $4.08 billion.

The operating results exceeded analysts' expecations of about 63 cents a share.

"The earnings-per-share growth was reasonably good," said Martin Feldman, an analyst at Smith Barney, "but international growth was not as strong as I was expecting." U.S. tobacco sales fell 2 percent, to $1.17 billion, while international sales improved 3.8 percent, to $852 million. Profit on U.S. cigarette operations rose 1 percent, to $390 million, compared with a 10 percent rise internationally, to $162 million. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

■ Salomon Surges Back

Salomon Inc. reported a surprisingly strong second-quarter profit of $291 million as securities dealing surged, rebounding from a year-earlier loss of $60 million largely due to commodity trading, The Associated Press reported.

Japan Rate Debate Buoys Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen on Tuesday after the Bank of Japan's quarterly economic report quashed speculation the central bank would raise interest rates soon.

Talk that Japan was poised to raise its discount rate, now at a record low of 0.5 percent, sent the dollar to a seven-week low against the yen in early Tokyo trading.

But the dollar recovered after the Bank of Japan said the economy remained on a path of "moderate recovery," but that the "pace is slow," compared with past recoveries. The lukewarm assessment persuaded traders that Japanese officials would not raise rates soon.

The dollar closed at 107.770 yen, up from 107.450 yen on Monday. It had dropped earlier as low as 106.930 yen. The dollar also rose to 1.4901 Deutsche marks from 1.4853 DM on Monday.

"The report helped the dollar," said Ken Nixon, currency adviser at

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Bank of Montreal/Harris Bank. "It was a little weaker than people expected and made them believe there won't be a rate hike soon."

Before today, the dollar had dropped for six straight days against the yen following Japanese press reports indicating that the Bank of Japan was mulling a rate increase by the end of this month.

Meanwhile, traders remain riveted to the U.S. stock market. Recent declines have hurt the currency. Its relatively quiet performance on Tuesday "took the weight off the dollar," said John Hanly, manager at Bank Austria.

The dollar also strengthened against the mark from speculation that the Bundesbank would cut a key rate on Thursday. The Bundesbank has been given more room for maneuver due to Germany's low inflation and a slowdown in money-supply growth, analysts said.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.2130 Swiss francs from 1.2070 francs on Monday and to 5.0425 French francs from 5.0240 francs. The pound, however, rose to $1.5526 from $1.5514.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Tech Stocks Give Jolt To Wall Street Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks tumbled Tuesday as computer-industry stocks slumped on concern that the pace of business will slow as the year wears on. Microsoft and Intel led the decline.

While Microsoft's fourth-quarter earnings late Monday topped estimates, software sales were aided by aggressive price cuts in the personal computer industry. Some investors said that suggests demand is wavering.

Among the losing technology issues, Microsoft dropped 7¾ to 112 a share, Intel fell 2¾ to 69½, Motorola dropped ⅞ to 52¾, Micron Technology slid 1 to 17¼ and Texas Instruments fell 1 to 17¼.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 44.39 points, to 5,346.55, after rising as much as 43.28 points earlier. The 30-stock average fell to its lowest since closing at 5,304.98 on Jan. 29.

"It's been fairly evident for the last three to five months that things are slowing down," said Martin Yokosawa, a money manager at Oberweis Asset Management. "All the good news that could be out there, is out there."

Stocks suffered after pessimistic comments by Elaine Garzarelli, a former Lehman Brothers strategist best known for calling the 1987 stock-market collapse, when the Dow fell 508 points in one day.

She told clients that a proprietary model she uses to assess the health of the U.S. stock market was "thrown into a sell zone," according to David Rolfe, chief investment officer at Wedgewood Partners Inc. Ms. Garzarelli, who was not available for comment, said stocks could fall as much as 25 percent from their recent highs, which would send the Dow down to about 4,350.

The Nasdaq composite index, filled with computer, software and semiconductor issues, tumbled 30.47 points, to 1,050.92. The index is now down more than 16 percent from its intraday record of 1,254.12 on June 6.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancers by 17 to 7 on the Big Board, where 419.2 million shares traded, up from 327.3 million on Monday.

Computer stocks fell in the shadow of Microsoft's drop. Compaq Computer fell 1⅞ to 45¼, Hewlett-Packard fell 2¼ to 41 and IBM dropped 2 to 90½.

"The outlook has a diminished luster," said A.C. Moore, senior investment strategist at Dunvegan Associates. "The near-term earnings that are positive and have come in better than expected are past history."

"What we're seeing is not a consistent pattern across the full spectrum," said Ned Riley, chief investment officer at Bank of Boston. "People still see a large number of mine fields out there."

Drug shares retreated after Monday's rally that was sparked by

U.S. STOCKS

strong earnings reports from Bristol-Myers Squibb and Warner-Lambert.

Eli Lilly fell 1½ to 56⅝, Pfizer dropped 1¼ to 71⅜ and Merck fell 1¾ to 63⅞.

American Home Products fell ⅜ to 55⅝ after losing a gain of as much as 1½ to 57¾. The company said second-quarter earnings jumped 30 percent on stronger U.S. drug sales. Net income of 62 cents a share topped estimates of 60 cents.

Shares of UAL Corp., the parent company of United Airlines, jumped 2½ to 47¾. The company reported fully distributed profit from operations of $337 million, or $2.52 a share, above the $2.04 a share analysts expected.

Overall corporate earnings in the three months ended June 30 have beaten estimates. Of the 297 companies in the S&P 500 Index that have reported results for the latest quarter, some 166, or 55.9 percent, topped estimates.

"Maybe you're best off being in companies no one has heard of or pays attention to, because there's a lot of guilt by association going around," said Annette Geddes, a money manager at Spears, Benzak, Salomon & Farrell.

Meanwhile, bonds gained as a slumping stock market buoyed the prospects for lower growth and rates. Bonds also rose as Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, in his second day of semi-annual Congressional testimony, repeated his view the economy would slow.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was quoted up 11/32, at 87 28/32, as the yield slipped to 6.97 percent from 7.01 percent.

"A couple of the equity strategists have finally recognized that we're in a bear market," said Michael Strauss, a Yamaichi economist. "That's putting pressure on stocks and giving some support to the bond market." *(Bloomberg, AP)*

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AIM Str	964	9¾	9 11/16	9 11/16	—
AMC	132	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—
ARC	280	2 11/16	2⅝	2⅝	—1/16
ATT Fd	715	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	—⅛
Acadiana n	120	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
AckCom	186	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
Action	962	1 15/16	1¾	1 13/16	—1/16
AdvMag	245	18⅛	18	18⅛	—
AdvPhot	178	3⅛	2 15/16	3⅛	—⅛
Aircoa	110	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	—
AHaggen	188	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
AlldDgtl	156	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
AlouH	169	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
Alphaln	288	7¾	7⅝	7¼	—⅛
AlsinGr	247	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
Amdhl	1516	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
AIM 85	131	14	13⅞	13⅞	—
AmerPas	322	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
AScIE	131	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—½
Ampal	119	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
Ampal wt	96	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Ampex n	4604	7 9/16	6½	6 9/16	—11/16
Andrea	252	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
AstLiving	156	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
Astrotc	272	4⅝	4½	4 11/16	—1/16
Atari	5702	5⅝	4⅞	5	—⅝
Audvox	314	4 15/16	4⅞	5	—
AurorEl	116	7⅜	7	7¼	—⅛
Autotote	782	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Azco	201	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
BAT Ind	420	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+3/16
BanyHl	429	1	15/16	15/16	—1/16
Bayou	174	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
BemaGold	1169	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+1/16
BentPh	83	2 13/16	2¾	2¾	—⅛
BentPh wt	125	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
BioR A s	197	30¼	28¾	28¾	—2
Biovail s	3791	28⅞	25¼	25¾	—2⅜
BlondT n	196	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
Bowmr	117	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
Bowne	195	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—
Brscn g	170	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	—⅛
CE Frnk g	211	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
CET ES n	124	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
CFX Co	92	13⅜	13	13⅜	+⅛
CSTEnt	164	11/16	⅝	⅝	—1/16
Cablvsn	244	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	—½
Cablvs pf	145	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
Cabletel g	196	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Calprop	112	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
CapPcH	117	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅛
Cardtch n	158	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
CentenT s	698	31⅞	29⅝	30	—1⅝
CFCda g	211	4 15/16	4 13/16	4 15/16	—
ChadThr s	106	16⅝	16	16	—⅛
ChevSoft	5044	17⅝	15½	16⅜	—1⅛
Chiel	189	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
Citadel	105	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
CitFFin n	118	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
CoastD	145	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
ColLb	1398	12⅝	10⅜	11⅜	—1¼
ColuEng	166	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—
Comforce	327	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
CmdrAp n	438	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
CmdrA wt	685	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
CompTch	173	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—⅝
CmpMan n	155	13	12⅝	13	—⅛
Complek	1026	3⅛	2⅞	3	+1/16
Cross	308	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
ecCrwnL	1136	1¾	1½	1½	—¼
CruisAm	83	6⅞	6 11/16	6 11/16	—¼
Cycom gs	412	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—
DI Ind	6905	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
DakotaM	196	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Datamet	780	3⅛	2¾	2 15/16	—
Dataram	129	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
DavWtr n	102	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+⅛
DevnE	481	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
DiagRet	201	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
Dalcon	365	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	—1⅛
Diodes	107	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
DrylMu	319	9⅝	9½	9½	+1/16
Ducom	329	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
EZ Serv	450	2⅜	1⅞	2	—1/16
EchoBay	3106	10	9⅞	9 15/16	—
Edisto	354	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
Edtek	279	1	15/16	15/16	—
ElPasoE n	392	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
ElcCmm s	160	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
Elswth	106	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
Ement n	87	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
EmerR	871	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
EnzoBl	475	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
Epitope	335	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
EquusII	100	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—½
FemHlth	169	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
Fibrbd	221	26½	25⅞	25⅞	—¾
FtAust	645	8 11/16	8⅝	8 11/16	—
FAusPr	2428	8¼	8⅛	8 3/16	—1/16
FlaRck	119	24	24	24	+⅛
ForstLb	503	36½	35¼	35¼	—⅞
FortPet	574	3⅜	3	3⅛	—¼
FreqEl	137	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Fresenius	115	18½	18⅜	18½	—
Frschs	453	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
GA Fncl n	285	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
GST Tele	1056	13⅜	12	12⅛	—1
Gainsco	170	9⅞	9 11/16	9 11/16	—⅛
GavlCn	4813	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+1/16
GenmSci	2414	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+⅛
GnAuto	480	2 13/16	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
GnEmp	374	13⅜	12¾	12¾	—⅛
GenvDr	207	10⅛	10	10	—½
GiantFd	655	34⅜	34	34⅛	—½
Giant	227	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	—¼
GaVideo	440	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
GldStarR	240	13⅜	13	13	—⅜
Greenbr s	113	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
GreyLne	581	4	3⅞	3⅞	—1/16
GrifCom	213	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—½
HallRlty	813	27⅛	25	27⅛	+2⅛
HangOr	426	5⅜	5	5	—⅜
HanvDir	1730	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝	—1/16
HanvDir rt	1206	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Han wtB	373	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1/16
Harken	2772	2⅛	2 1/16	2⅛	—1/16
Hasbro	4052	34⅜	34¼	34¼	—½
HowAir	839	4 11/16	4	4⅛	+⅛
HlthPro s	112	3⅛	3	3⅛	—
Hearx n	2626	4⅛	4	4 1/16	—1/16
Hemlo g	301	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
HoopHl	132	13	12½	12½	—⅜
HovnEn	175	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
ICH	738	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Identix	931	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
ImpCM n	219	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
ImpHlv	383	14½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
ImpOil g	926	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	—
Intelcm	3035	21	19⅝	20	—1
InterDig	2176	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	—1/16
ecIntrtrine	511	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
Intrmagn	498	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
IRIS	234	8⅝	8⅜	8½	—⅛
IntPoly s	181	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
IonLaser	467	15⅜	17½	17½	—2⅜
IvaxCp	3824	14⅝	14	14	—⅝
JanBell	480	7 1/16	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Janeint	179	12⅜	12	12	—⅜
KFX Inc	88	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
KV Ph A	96	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
Kaune	207	36⅛	35	35	—1
KeyEng	118	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—
Kirby	181	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
KnogNA	185	10⅝	10½	10½	—½
KogrEq	287	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
LXRBiot	377	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
LaBarg	322	6 15/16	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
Landauer	156	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—½
Laser	471	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
LarTech	136	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
MAI Sy n	223	8⅜	7½	7½	—⅝
Magellan	383	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	—⅜
MaximPh n	477	9 15/16	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
MaximP wt	314	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—
Maxxam	218	40	38⅝	38⅞	—1⅛
MedcR	101	9⅛	9	9	—
Medeva	226	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
Media	391	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
MediaLog	273	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
MercAir	84	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
MLRus98wt	103	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	—⅜
Metromdia	2884	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Microtel	274	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
MidABc	94	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
MoogA	111	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
MS IGT	85	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—⅝
MSHK wt97	100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—
MSNik 97wt	730	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
MovieStr	115	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
Munlin	282	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Munvst	238	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
MuniyAZ	95	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
Mversind	102	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
NTNCom	1557	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
NVR	109	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
NVR wt	117	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Nabors	2311	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
Nantck	1026	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
NatGsO	95	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
NtPatnt s	232	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
NatAlt	595	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
NY Times	2502	30	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
NA Vacc	564	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
Novavx n	207	4	3½	3⅞	+⅛
OSullvnC	207	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Oncor	594	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Oncormd	233	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Orogen s	1497	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
PC Quote	124	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
PGEGCap pf	84	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
PLC Sys	1026	17⅜	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
PMC CT	209	15⅛	15	15	—
PacGulf	380	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
PacanC	307	10	10	10	+⅛
PegGld	1545	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
PennNC	150	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	—1
PhxNet	375	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅛
Pitway s	90	42⅜	41⅝	42⅛	+⅛
Pitway A s	86	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
PlnRsc	439	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+¼
Polvmed	217	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
Polyph	735	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
PortSys	244	¼	¼	¼	—
ProtHlt	98	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	—½
ProdLa	4236	12⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—2⅛
PrcCm	135	8⅜	8 1/16	8⅛	—
Prical s	86	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
ProActiv n	182	3⅞	3½	3½	—⅛
PropCT	89	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
PsychCp	140	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
PSS116	96	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
RF Pow	396	5	4⅞	5	—
ecRander	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
RecGold	5089	1 11/16	1½	1 11/16	—1/16
RedEmp	368	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Rotoc	110	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
RegalBel	754	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
Richton	170	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Riser	296	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
Rogers	154	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	—⅛
RoyalO g	1730	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
SagaCm s	388	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
SFeGam	86	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
SFeGa pf	307	⅝	⅝	⅝	—
Scheib	92	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Selas	232	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
ShefldMd	439	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
ShellCm s	407	12⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—⅞
Sifco	237	8⅛	7 15/16	7⅞	
ecSoligen	170	1 9/16	⅞	⅞	—⅛
SPDR	13889	63 11/16	62 21/32	62 27/32	—27/32
SP Mid	488	43 9/16	42 15/16	42½	—⅝
StraCmp	153	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—
SulcuS	261	2⅞	2 11/16	2 11/16	—1/16
SwingSt n	86	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—
Tasty	106	11⅝	11⅜	11½	—⅛
Team	87	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Technitrl	304	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	—⅜
TelData	1238	40⅜	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
TexBiotch	706	3	2⅞	2 15/16	—⅛
TexMer	161	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Thermed	1654	25⅛	23⅞	24⅛	—⅛
ThCor s	646	35⅛	30½	31	—3
ThmFib s	86	15½	14	14	—1⅛
Thrlnst	445	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
ThrOpt n	271	13	12½	12½	—⅛
ThrmPw	190	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
ThrSpec n	93	14⅜	13½	14	+¼
ThrVolt	168	17	15⅞	16	—1
Thrmolse	959	25	23⅞	24	—⅛
Thrmotx	647	35	33⅜	33⅜	—⅛
Thrmwd	118	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
TopSrce	1973	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
TotlPet	192	10	10	10	—
TownCty	426	1⅛	1	1⅛	+1/16
TWA wt	316	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
TWA n	34854	9⅜	8 15/16	8⅞	—½
TransLx	87	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
TrexMed n	183	21	19⅞	20⅛	—⅜
Trinitech	118	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Triton	144	1⅛	⅞	⅞	—
TubMex	1011	9 15/16	9⅝	9 15/16	+1/16
TurnB A	430	25⅛	25	25	—½
TurnB B	2323	25⅞	25	25	—½
US Alc	1118	2⅛	1 15/16	2	—1/16
UTI Eng	208	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
Unapix	155	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Unilab	395	1	15/16	15/16	—⅜
UnaMbl	333	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
US Bio wt	172	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
USBiosci s	1246	10½	9⅞	9 15/16	—⅝
US Cell	3601	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
UtdrHth s	193	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
VKSelS	107	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
Viacom	9187	37	35⅜	35⅜	+⅜
ViacB	23940	37½	35½	36⅛	+½
Viac wtC	414	½	⅜	⅜	—⅛
Viac wtE	3130	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+¼
Vitronic	440	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+¼
VoyCO	120	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—
WRIT	186	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
WIRET	180	12⅞	12½	12⅞	—
WirelssT s	2252	9⅛	8 9/16	8½	—⅝
ecWizTch	427	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
WEB Jpn n	96	15⅛	14 15/16	14 15/16	—
WEB Mex n	303	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
WEB Sngp n	160	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
WEB UK n	127	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
XCL Ltd	2711	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Xytron	159	2⅛	2	2	—

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5407.58	5434.22	5330.64	5346.55	—44.39
Trans	1992.84	2015.47	1982.56	1987.42	+4.00
Util	209.26	210.38	208.32	208.77	—0.84
Comp	1738.40	1749.50	1720.95	1724.90	—8.34

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	755.28	739.73	741.27	—9.50
Transp.	487.43	478.44	479.36	+0.28
Utilities	188.19	186.72	187.32	—0.14
Finance	65.04	64.15	64.27	—0.33
SP 500	637.71	625.65	626.87	—6.90
SP 100	614.69	601.34	602.70	—8.48

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	342.09	336.55	337.14	—3.08
Industrials	433.74	425.88	426.67	—4.61
Transp.	312.20	307.03	307.50	+0.01
Utility	242.18	239.17	239.75	—1.49
Finance	287.04	283.80	284.17	—1.52

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1082.66	1051.28	1051.70	—29.89
Industrials	1003.34	976.12	976.12	—24.83
Banks	1066.27	1061.98	1061.98	—3.44
Insurance	1221.48	1210.01	1211.24	—9.03
Finance	1271.28	1263.23	1263.23	—6.03
Transp.	835.56	826.21	826.21	—4.35

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	546.93	536.58	536.96	—6.07

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.52	— 0.35
10 Utilities	97.98	— 0.66
10 Industrials	105.07	— 0.02

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	66166	52⅝	49⅞	50¼	—1⅞
GlaxoWel	60270	28⅛	27¾	28	+⅛
PepsiCo s	49440	34	32⅝	33¼	+⅛
K mart	47657	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Chrysler s	44896	28⅝	27½	27¾	—⅞
HewlPk s	35937	43⅛	41	41	—2¼
Merck	31859	66⅛	63⅞	64	—1⅞
Compaq	31677	47⅞	45	45½	—1⅞
CocaCl s	31058	47½	46⅜	46⅝	—⅞
IBM	30826	93¼	90	90½	—2
MicrnT	28816	18⅛	17¼	17¼	—1
TelMex	28517	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
McDnlds	28445	46⅛	44⅞	45⅛	—⅛
GenElec	26527	81½	79⅝	79⅝	—1⅞
MirRsrt s	26227	21⅝	20½	21¼	+⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	201721	19½	15⅝	16	—3⅞
Microsoft	156990	120⅛	110¾	112¼	—7½
Intel	127501	72⅛	69	69⅝	—2⅞
Cisco s	120754	51⅛	46⅛	46⅞	—3⅜
SunMics	83249	54⅝	48 1/16	48½	—4⅛
3Com s	66318	38¼	34⅛	35	—2 15/16
TelCmA s	64594	15	14⅛	14 7/16	—9/16
Ascend s	62159	46⅛	40⅞	41⅛	—3½
AmerOn s	61851	30	25⅞	26	—3½
IMP	48714	7	6	6⅛	—1⅜
MCI	45385	23⅝	22⅛	22 11/16	—9/16
Oracle s	44990	37⅜	35⅞	36⅛	—⅞
US Robt s	44512	71⅛	62⅝	63	—6⅞
UnvsOut n	43041	17½	16 9/16	17	—
CascCm s	40451	57⅛	51	51⅞	—3⅞

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TWA n	34854	9⅜	8 15/16	8⅞	—½
ViacB	23940	37½	35½	36⅛	+½
SPDR	13889	63 11/16	62 21/32	62 27/32	—27/32
Viacom	9187	37	35⅜	35⅜	+⅜
DI Ind	6905	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Atari	5702	5⅝	4⅞	5	—⅝
RecGold	5089	1 11/16	1½	1 11/16	—1/16
ChevSoft	5044	17⅝	15½	16⅜	—1⅛
GavlCn	4813	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+1/16
Ampex n	4604	7 9/16	6½	6 9/16	—11/16

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	724	649
Declined	1692	1770
Unchanged	759	738
Total issues	3175	3157
New Highs	17	22
New Lows	82	55

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1151	1280
Declined	2790	2537
Unchanged	1656	1850
Total issues	5597	5587
New Highs	40	33
New Lows	223	143

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	172	172
Declined	412	376
Unchanged	154	171
Total issues	738	719
New Highs	12	5
New Lows	17	13

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	419.20	397.27
Amex	22.57	22.52
Nasdaq	563.34	419.11

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
VoolReefs Expl	b	.217	8-2	9-30
STOCK				
BHI Corp	-	1.2%	8-9	9-3
KSB Bancorp	-	10%	7-29	8-12
Litchfield Fncl	-	5%	7-23	8-9
STOCK SPLIT				
Elan Corp PLC 2 for 1 split.				
Medicis Pharm 3 for 2 split.				
Nthn Canada 3 for 2 split.				
DEFERRED				
AIM Strategic Inco	-			
REGULAR				
ADAC Labs	Q	.12	9-27	10-7
Affil Commun	Q	.12	7-31	8-16
Ambanc Corp	Q	.21	7-30	8-9
Arbor Property	Q	.175	9-30	11-15
Atlantic Rich	Q	.1375	8-16	9-13
Bando McGlockln	Q	.24	8-5	8-15
Capital One	Q	.08	8-5	8-20
Consol Edison	Q	.52	8-14	9-15
Coachmen Ind	Q	.10	8-7	8-28
Cohu Inc	Q	.05	9-6	10-24
DTE Energy	Q	.515	9-20	10-15
Deb Shops	Q	.05	7-31	8-20
Guilford Mills	Q	.15	-10	8-13
Harland John	Q	.255	8-15	8-29
Home Beneficial B	Q	.22	8-20	9-10
IBS Fincl	Q	.06	8-27	9-17
KSB Bancorp	S	.10	7-29	8-12
Lee Enterprise	Q	.12	9-3	9-30
Lyondell Petrol	Q	.225	8-23	9-15
Merrill Lynch Co	Q	.30	8-2	8-21
Morgan Stan HYld	M	.12	7-31	8-15
Nash Finch	Q	.18	8-23	9-6
Nationwd Hlth	Q	.37	8-9	9-6
Noble Affiliates	Q	.04	8-5	8-19
Nthn Border	Q	.55	7-31	8-14
Oxford Ind	Q	.20	8-16	8-31
PECO Energy	Q	.435	8-23	9-30
Placer Dome	Q	.075	8-23	9-23
Republic NY	Q	.38	9-15	10-1
Smith Resident	Q	.49	8-2	8-12
Std Motor	Q	.08	8-15	9-2
Std Register	Q	.19	8-23	9-6
Student Ln Corp	Q	.06	8-16	9-3
Student Ln Mk A	-	.425	9-16	9-30
USLife Corp	Q	.233	8-15	9-3
Unitd Dominion Ind	Q	.05	9-16	9-30
Value Line	Q	.20	7-29	8-19
Webster City	Q	.20	8-5	8-22
Wstcoast Energy	Q	.26	9-6	9-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y - ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

July 23, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	3.66	3.56	3.61½	+0.05¼	72,818
Dec 96	3.37	3.31	3.31¼	+0.02½	170,444
Mar 97	3.44	3.39	3.39½	+0.02¼	33,392
May 97	3.50	3.45½	3.45¾	+0.01¼	9,425
Jul 97	3.52½	3.47½	3.47½	+0.01	8,346

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 83,396
Mon's open int 381,573 off 1787

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	247.40	245.70	246.70	+2.90	20,860
Sep 96	243.50	241.60	242.50	+2.70	12,819
Oct 96	238.70	236.30	237.60	+2.40	6,140
Dec 96	237.30	234.40	236.10	+2.80	26,365
Jan 97	237.50	235.80	237.00	+3.30	3,417
Mar 97	238.00	236.10	237.30	+2.80	2,700

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,363
Mon's open int 75,945 off 1074

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	24.82	24.63	24.82	+0.40	15,652
Sep 96	25.06	24.78	25.05	+0.36	15,909
Oct 96	25.25	24.96	25.24	+0.37	4,852
Dec 96	25.67	25.35	25.66	+0.42	31,383
Jan 97	25.80	25.60	25.80	+0.40	3,386
Mar 97	26.05	25.85	26.05	+0.40	3,417

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 23,426
Mon's open int 81,610 up 1645

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	7.87	7.76	7.77¾	+0.10	27,227
Sep 96	7.67½	7.56¾	7.64½	+0.12	11,037
Nov 96	7.55	7.47	7.51½	+0.10¼	111,698
Jan 97	7.63½	7.54	7.60½	+0.11½	13,569
Mar 97	7.69½	7.63	7.67	+0.11½	5,968

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 53,169
Mon's open int 182,217 off 1333

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	4.64	4.49	4.53¾	—0.06¾	28,756
Dec 96	4.69	4.55	4.58¾	—0.07¼	27,487
Mar 97	4.66	4.56	4.56¾	—0.06	6,088
May 97	4.43	4.36	4.36	—0.03	224

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,548
Mon's open int 65,488 off 2690

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	66.12	65.72	65.92	—0.25	30,199
Oct 96	68.87	67.90	68.80	+0.28	30,663
Dec 96	66.08	65.65	65.85	+0.10	15,358
Feb 97	64.02	63.75	63.92	—0.03	12,653
Apr 97	66.05	65.90	65.85	—0.07	4,384
Jun 97	64.95	64.82	64.95	—0.05	1,845

Est. sales 17,979 Mon's. sales 16,488
Mon's open int 97,312 up 1321

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	61.75	60.95	61.27	—0.68	5,709
Sep 96	61.10	60.50	60.67	—0.63	3,037
Oct 96	60.95	60.40	60.72	—0.43	6,024
Nov 96	62.10	61.60	61.97	—0.33	2,434
Jan 97	63.45	63.30	63.37	—0.33	1,189
Mar 97	63.25	62.97	62.97	—0.53	808

Est. sales 2,481 Mon's. sales 3,744
Mon's open int 20,090 off 148

HOGS-Live(1/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	62.60	61.65	62.55	+0.28	533
Aug 96	57.40	56.90	57.15	—0.62	11,671
Oct 96	53.60	52.65	52.72	—0.98	11,590
Dec 96	54.72	54.05	54.25	—0.47	8,187
Feb 97	75.50	74.65	74.82	—0.80	2,238
Apr 97	73.30	72.75	72.95	—0.70	890

Est. sales 8,362 Mon's. sales 6,233
Mon's open int 36,415 off 693

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	97.37	93.40	93.40	—2.00	383
Aug 96	92.62	88.62	88.62	—2.00	3,631
Feb 97	81.50	78.37	78.37	—2.00	1,953
Mar 97	81.50	77.60	77.60	—2.00	144
May 97			78.80	—1.80	76
Jul 97			80.10	—1.90	7

Est. sales 3,069 Mon's. sales 2,612
Mon's open int 6,197 off 3

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1347	1326	1330	—13	24,453
Dec 96	1382	1366	1368	—10	17,774
Mar 97	1408	1396	1397	—9	15,910
May 97	1428	1416	1416	—9	6,827
Jul 97	1440	1425	1425	—10	5,939

Est. sales 6,723 Mon's. sales 3,318
Mon's open int 80,152 up 950

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	105.90	103.25	104.30	+0.25	15,692
Dec 96	100.50	98.00	98.70	+0.15	7,738
Mar 97	98.25	96.00	96.40	+0.35	3,186
May 97	97.00	96.25	96.35	+1.35	747

Est. sales 6,100 Mon's. sales 9,846
Mon's open int 27,698 up 255

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	11.47	11.35	11.45	—0.06	70,881
Mar 97	11.20	11.11	11.19	—0.03	28,887
May 97	10.94	10.87	10.93	—0.03	15,937
Jul 97	10.71	10.66	10.69	—0.03	12,357

Est. sales 13,224 Mon's. sales 11,975
Mon's open int 144,058 off 1314

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	111.70	109.00	110.20	—1.05	11,869
Nov 96	109.20	106.50	107.50	—1.00	3,480
Jan 97	108.75	106.40	107.35	—0.90	4,137
Mar 97	110.45	108.80	109.80	—1.25	553

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,392
Mon's open int 28,401 off 39

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96			385.20		10
Aug 96	386.60	384.80	385.50		62,462
Sep 96			386.90		1
Oct 96	389.50	387.00	388.20		8,884
Dec 96	391.60	389.20	390.60		44,634
Feb 97	394.20	393.10	393.20		8,949
Apr 97	395.80	395.30	395.60		5,756
Jun 97	399.20	398.90	398.30	+0.10	9,184

Est. sales 47,000 Mon's. sales 37,675
Mon's open int 180,296 off 868

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	93.50	90.15	92.85	+2.75	1,709
Aug 96	93.00	90.10	92.35	+2.95	2,344
Sep 96	93.30	89.40	91.95	+2.55	19,838
Oct 96			91.15	+2.80	1,349
Nov 96			90.75	+1.85	1,128
Dec 96	91.30	88.60	90.25	+1.75	13,067
Jan 97	90.50	88.80	90.00	+1.60	878
Feb 97			89.75	+1.45	750
Mar 97	90.00	88.40	89.45	+1.25	5,600

Est. sales 10,000 Mon's. sales 4,305
Mon's open int 57,073 off 110

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	500.0	492.5	493.7	—4.5	84
Aug 96			494.1	—4.5	2
Sep 96	504.0	493.5	497.0	—4.5	66,835
Dec 96	512.0	502.0	504.9	—4.5	25,632
Jan 97			508.2	—4.5	20
Mar 97	516.5	516.5	513.1	—4.5	7,337
May 97	525.0	518.0	518.2	—4.5	5,446
Jul 97	529.5	529.5	523.3	—4.5	4,115

Est. sales 11,000 Mon's. sales 8,722
Mon's open int 112,081 off 47

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	397.00	399.00	397.40	+0.90	25
Oct 96	402.90	399.70	400.40	+0.90	19,816
Jan 97	405.50	404.00	403.20	+1.00	2,558
Apr 97			405.90	+1.00	2,343
Jul 97	410.00	408.00	408.90	+1.00	141

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 945
Mon's open int 24,883 off 190

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1468½	1469½	1445.00	1446.00
Forward	1505.00	1506.00	1482.00	1482½
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2020.00	2025.00	1973.00	1974.00
Forward	1933.00	1934.00	1888.00	1889.00
Lead				
Spot	779.00	780.00	778½	779½
Forward	787.00	788.00	778½	789.00
Nickel				
Spot	7060.00	7070.00	6965.00	6970.00
Forward	7175.00	7180.00	7075.00	7080.00
Tin				
Spot	6195.00	6200.00	6202.00	6207.00
Forward	6250.00	6255.00	6258.00	6257.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	972½	993½	987½	988½
Forward	1020.00	1021.00	1015.00	1016.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	94.72	94.69	94.72		7,732
Dec 96	94.53	94.49	94.53	+0.01	1,545
Mar 97			94.34		280

Est. sales 435 Mon's. sales 156
Mon's open int 9,407 up 28

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	105-13	105-04	105-12	+ 045	174,822
Dec 96	104-29	104-22	104-285	+ 045	5,499

Est. sales 30,000 Mon's. sales 33,008
Mon's open int 180,022 up 333

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	107-04	106-22	107-03	+ 09	289,264
Dec 96	106-16	106-04	106-16	+ 09	19,845
Mar 97			106-05	+ 09	564

Est. sales 52,500 Mon's. sales 55,354
Mon's open int 309,774 up 485

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	109-05	108-14	109-03	+ 17	435,732
Dec 96	108-20	107-30	108-18	+ 17	19,981
Mar 97			108-06	+ 17	3,055
Jun 97			107-25	+ 17	1,255

Est. sales 208,000 Mon's. sales 287,724
Mon's open int 460,242 off 876

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	106-24	106-14	106-19	— 0-04	131,578
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	105-25	— 0-05	678

Est. sales: 31,177. Prev. sales: 16,637
Prev. open int.: 132,256 off 1,604

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.87	96.66	96.73	— 0.12	224,515
Dec96	95.84	95.75	95.81	— 0.12	7,801

Est. sales: 80,000. Prev. sales: 87,156
Prev. open int.: 232,316 off 1,173

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	123.29	122.94	123.14	— 0.04	184,280
Dec 97	121.86	121.42	121.76	— 0.04	31,815
Mar 97	121.48	121.40	121.52	— 0.04	2,311

Est. volume: 72,500. Open int.: 218,406 up 2,768.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	117.34	116.81	117.27	— 0.28	61,740
Dec96	116.45	116.29	116.55	— 0.28	3,172

Est. sales: 40,782. Prev. sales: 40,482
Prev. open int.: 64,912 up 2,592

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	94.300	94.270	94.290		20,535
Sep 96	94.220	94.180	94.210		403,235
Oct 96	94.070	94.050	94.070	—10	3,071
Dec 96	93.920	93.860	93.900	+10	439,392
Mar 97	93.770	93.680	93.740	+20	266,167
Jun 97	93.620	93.520	93.590	+20	225,475
Sep 97	93.480	93.390	93.450	+20	201,483
Mar 00	92.850	92.780	92.830	+20	34,481

Est. sales 315,958 Mon's. sales 236,496
Mon's open int 2,487,538 off 8262

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1.5534	1.5494	1.5518	+14	51,951
Dec 96	1.5540	1.5500	1.5522	+12	1,128
Mar 97			1.5536	+12	6

Est. sales 7,247 Mon's. sales 5,844
Mon's open int 53,085 up 15

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.7317	.7294	.7298	—18	31,149
Dec 96	.7322	.7312	.7316	—18	4,057
Mar 97	.7340	.7332	.7331	—18	427
Jun 97			.7341	—18	678

Est. sales 3,394 Mon's. sales 1,498
Mon's open int 36,425 off 680

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.6775	.6725	.6736	—19	68,487
Dec 96	.6804	.6767	.6776	—19	2,962
Mar 97			.6824	—19	342
Jun 97			.6868	—19	2

Est. sales 22,939 Mon's. sales 21,382
Mon's open int 71,793 up 2113

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.009418	.009317	.009340	—33	69,520
Dec 96	.009480	.009436	.009455	—33	4,310
Mar 97			.009568	—33	142

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 30,418
Mon's open int 73,990 off 3908

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.8295	.8264	.8284	—32	36,630
Dec 96	.8310	.8334	.8348	—32	2,024
Mar 97	.8415	.8410	.8416	—32	95

Est. sales 16,630 Mon's. sales 15,957
Mon's open int 38,755 up 1045

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	94.27	94.25	94.27	Unch.	86,089
Dec96	94.14	94.12	94.15	— 0.01	99,332
Mar97	93.84	93.82	93.84	— 0.02	64,245
Jun97	93.44	93.40	93.43	— 0.02	44,713
Sep97	93.01	92.98	93.01	— 0.01	31,188
Dec97	92.68	92.63	92.67	Unch.	25,099
Mar98	92.42	92.39	92.41	— 0.01	20,212
Jun98	92.24	92.21	92.24	— 0.01	13,463
Sep98	92.12	92.09	92.11	— 0.01	9,096
Dec98	92.01	92.00	92.01	— 0.01	9,480
Mar99	91.91	91.91	91.91	— 0.01	3,981
Jun99	91.83	91.80	91.83	— 0.01	1,482

Est. sales: 23,750. Prev. sales: 28,473
Prev. open int.: 407,809 up 965

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.73	96.71	96.72	— 0.01	171,124
Dec96	96.64	96.61	96.62	— 0.02	209,850
Mar97	96.40	96.36	96.38	— 0.02	187,024
Jun97	96.10	96.06	96.07	— 0.02	113,997
Sep97	95.74	95.68	95.71	— 0.02	87,930
Dec97	95.38	95.34	95.35	— 0.02	66,225
Mar98	95.05	95.00	95.03	— 0.01	39,209
Jun98	94.72	94.69	94.71	— 0.01	30,690
Sep98	94.42	94.39	94.42	Unch.	20,739
Dec98	94.14	94.11	94.13	— 0.01	21,635
Mar99	93.90	93.87	93.88	— 0.02	18,024
Jun99	93.69	93.65	93.66	— 0.04	7,328

Est. sales: 118,896. Prev. sales: 111,964
Prev. open int.: 974,545 up 10,352

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	96.17	96.14	96.17	+0.00	73,945
Dec 96	96.07	96.02	96.07	+0.01	50,299
Mar 97	95.86	95.83	95.86	+0.00	30,916
Jun 97	95.62	95.58	95.60	— 0.01	18,510
Sep 97	95.36	95.34	95.35	+0.00	12,987
Dec 97	95.11	95.10	95.10	+0.00	9,122
Mar 98	94.88	94.85	94.87	+0.01	8,147
Jun 98	94.64	94.62	94.62	— 0.02	6,227
Sep 98	N.T.	N.T.	94.39	— 0.01	3,985
Dec 98	94.14	94.14	94.14	+0.00	4,161
Mar 99	N.T.	N.T.	93.90	+0.00	8,158
Jun 99	N.T.	N.T.	93.68	+0.00	1,794

Est. volume: 23,819. Open int.: 230,171 up 468.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	91.94	91.84	91.90	— 0.07	56,714
Dec96	92.34	92.25	92.31	— 0.06	35,357
Mar97	92.45	92.38	92.44	— 0.04	27,786
Jun97	92.43	92.38	92.42	— 0.02	12,076
Sep97	92.30	92.27	92.30	Unch.	7,014
Dec97	92.14	92.11	92.12	— 0.01	3,323

Est. sales: 21,997. Prev. sales: 24,747
Prev. open int.: 137,870 up 613

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Oct 96	74.30	72.60	72.65	—1.49	7,746
Dec 96	74.65	73.10	73.15	—1.25	32,382
Mar 97	76.00	74.60	74.60	—1.45	7,331
May 97	76.30	75.30	75.30	—1.20	5,666
Jul 97	76.70	76.10	76.10	—1.20	4,114
Oct 97	76.55	76.55	76.62	—0.53	353

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 7,428
Mon's open int 61,189 off 1108

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	56.25	55.50	55.85		27,868
Sep 96	56.50	55.75	56.15	+0.08	21,571
Oct 96	56.80	56.25	56.55	+0.13	8,143
Nov 96	57.10	56.60	56.90	+0.08	8,841
Dec 96	57.50	57.00	57.25	+0.03	22,957
Jan 97	57.45	57.10	57.40	+0.18	8,857
Feb 97	56.60	56.25	56.55	+0.23	4,415
Mar 97	54.70	54.40	54.70	+0.28	2,422
Apr 97	52.40	52.30	52.40	+0.08	1,872
May 97	50.90	50.75	50.75	+0.08	1,503

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,947
Mon's open int 114,156 up 585

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	21.10	20.66	20.98	+0.19	84,153
Oct 96	20.50	20.18	20.38	+0.09	42,123
Nov 96	19.99	19.80	19.93	+0.07	27,706
Dec 96	19.56	19.43	19.48	—0.02	35,784
Jan 97	19.27	19.15	19.25	+0.02	27,419
Feb 97	19.07	18.97	19.07	+0.05	19,848
Mar 97	18.79	18.72	18.72	—0.10	12,123
Apr 97	18.59	18.58	18.59	—0.04	8,583
May 97	18.41	18.41	18.41	—0.05	5,769
Jun 97	18.27	18.21	18.21	—0.09	21,463
Jul 97	18.13	18.13	18.13	—0.05	7,239
Sep 97	17.94	17.91	17.94	—0.02	4,257
Oct 97	17.83	17.83	17.83	—0.05	2,180

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 105,670
Mon's open int 365,890 off 4008

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	2.400	2.180	2.380	+199	21,038
Sep 96	2.345	2.170	2.330	+187	27,794
Oct 96	2.295	2.170	2.295	+150	18,988
Nov 96	2.345	2.210	2.345	+150	12,674
Dec 96	2.390	2.270	2.370	+110	15,235
Jan 97	2.390	2.250	2.375	+100	12,337
Feb 97	2.315	2.200	2.305	+120	7,341
Mar 97	2.210	2.150	2.210	+105	5,138
Apr 97	2.125	2.060	2.100	+75	3,329
May 97	2.065	2.000	2.045	+85	3,108
Jun 97	2.050	2.000	2.050	+85	2,980

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 63,914
Mon's open int 150,432 off 1815

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	63.20	62.40	63.08	+0.24	22,344
Sep 96	61.70	60.90	61.40	+0.18	22,859
Oct 96	59.10	58.40	58.95	+0.30	7,019
Nov 96	57.00	56.90	56.90	+0.05	2,193
Dec 96	56.15	55.45	56.00	+0.25	2,432
Mar 97	55.75	55.75	55.75	+0.30	224

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 28,017
Mon's open int 61,182 up 564

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	179.00	178.00	178.75	+ 1.50	21,425
Sep 96	175.25	174.25	175.00	+ 1.50	9,211
Oct 96	173.25	172.50	173.00	+ 1.00	4,093
Nov 96	172.25	171.50	171.75	+ 1.00	2,612
Dec 96	171.25	170.25	170.75	+ 0.75	9,686
Jan 97	169.50	168.75	169.25	+ 0.75	2,528
Feb 97	166.25	165.50	166.00	+ 0.50	698
Mar 97	163.00	162.25	163.00	+ 0.50	1,959
Apl 97	159.25	159.25	160.00	+ 0.50	2,023
May 97	157.75	157.75	158.00	+ 0.50	347
Jun 97	156.00	155.25	155.50	+ 1.00	2,012

Est. sales:8,398. Open int.: 56,744 up 574

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	19.46	19.10	19.41	+0.24	80,247
Oct 96	18.98	18.74	18.98	+0.19	26,961
Nov 96	18.56	18.43	18.56	+0.02	8,248
Dec 96	18.26	18.17	18.21	—0.03	14,978
Jan 97	17.99	17.99	17.94	—0.06	11,369
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.67	—0.09	5,389
Mar 97	17.49	17.46	17.45	—0.12	4,409
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.26	—0.13	3,636
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.09	—0.14	1,441
June 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.94	—0.14	3,659

Est. sales:24,058. Open int.:160,546 off 857

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	641.10	628.30	628.30	—9.25	171,147
Dec 96	646.65	634.50	635.00	—8.35	8,069
Mar 97	652.50	641.50	650.00	+0.70	1,401

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 80,216
Mon's open int 180,845 off 760

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	3710.0	3682.0	3707.0	+ 30.0	61,757
Dec96	3727.0	3727.0	3727.0	+ 30.0	1,771
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	3739.0	+ 30.0	180

Est. sales: 9,432. Prev. sales: 9,771
Prev. open int.: 63,628 up 341

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	1985.0	1971.0	1985.0	+22.00	27,337
Aug 96	1989.5	1977.0	1990.5	+22.00	6,598
Sep 96	1997.0	1983.5	1996.5	+22.00	20,432
Dec 96	2004.5	2002.5	2014.5	+21.50	4,489
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2024.0	+22.00	4,323
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2018.0	+21.50	4,860
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2065.5	+19.50	3,230

Est. volume: 16,789. Open int.: 72,319 up 1,223.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,499.60	1,504.70
Reuters	1,987.50	1,990.50
D.J. Futures	142.35	142.20
CRB	241.32	240.80

Docks Succumbs To Sweetened Bid By Rival Auchan

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Docks de France SA, a French supermarket chain, said Tuesday it had accepted a revised takeover bid from rival Auchan that values it at almost $4 billion.

If successful, the move will create France's third-largest supermarket operator and could spark further consolidation in the industry, analysts said.

The Docks board said it accepted the bid after Auchan raised its offer for the 11.8 million shares it does not already own to 1,270 francs ($253) a share from 1,250 francs.

Auchan is also offering 12,700 francs for each of Docks's outstanding convertible bonds, up from 12,500 francs.

Under the new offer, Auchan will have to spend 16.44 billion francs to buy the shares and convertible bonds it does not already own. Its previous offer would have cost the family-run company 16.18 billion francs, analysts said.

"There is no longer any doubt that Auchan will succeed in its takeover bid," said Michele Wolff, an industry analyst at UBS. "And the upheaval in the food-retail industry is far from over."

Docks directors, who unanimously opposed Auchan's earlier offer, said they would either participate in the takeover offer directly or sell their shares on the open market.

The Tours, France-based company also said it would sell its treasury stock to Auchan, which represents 4.7 percent of Docks's capital.

That will bring Auchan's stake in Docks to almost 45 percent, analysts said. Auchan already owns 16.6 percent of the company's capital and 14.7 percent of its voting rights, according to the Société de Bourses Françaises.

Auchan's decision to abandon an earlier condition that it acquire 51 percent of Docks's voting rights before following through with its offer is further reason to believe the purchase will go through, Ms. Wolff said.

The revised offer, which followed a marathon board meeting at Docks Monday, fanned speculation that further consolidation in France's supermarket industry would follow and sent food-distribution shares higher.

Auchan's bid comes as French hypermarket retailers face a government-enforced freeze on expansion inside France. The clampdown means they can only grow through foreign expansion or acquisitions.

The takeover would create France's third-largest hypermarket chain, with more than $18.6 million in combined annual sales.

Auchan operates 80 hypermarkets, 52 of them in France. It also has stores in Spain, Italy, Poland and Texas.

At the end of 1995, Docks de France's holdings included 75 Mammouth hypermarkets and 276 Atac supermarkets throughout France. It also operates more than 600 Eco Service neighborhood stores in France and 500 Lil' Champ convenience stores in Florida.

British Industry Banks on Growth

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — British manufacturers expect to increase output at the strongest rate for almost eight years, while business optimism advanced for the first time in more than a year, according to a business survey released Tuesday.

Companies are also expecting inflation to remain subdued as wage costs remain in check, the Confederation of British Industry said in its latest quarterly survey.

While the survey confirms expectations that manufacturing is set to pick up after months of struggling with sluggish exports, the confederation cautioned that companies still have to shift excess goods from their warehouses.

The poll found that 34 percent of British manufacturers expect to boost output in the months ahead, while 12 percent expect to trim production. That positive balance of 22 percentage points is the highest since October 1988.

The most recent data from the Office of National Statistics showed manufacturing output was unchanged in May. Production in the three months through May climbed 0.3 percent from the previous quarter, the strongest performance since the quarter ended October. Manufacturing accounts for a quarter of national output.

Looking for Fame as a Frame

Luxottica Strives to Be Top Name in Eyewear

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a product where names seem to, so to say, blur together, Luxottica sees a chance to become the Nike of eyeglasses.

An attempt to bring the principles of brand recognition to a so-called commodity category of consumer goods is asserting— that eyeglass wearers should unite because they have nothing to lose but those funny little indentations on the sides of their noses.

Luxottica Group SpA, the eyewear marketer and retailer based in Milan, is for the first time promoting its flagship Luxottica brand of frames in the United States. In a broadcast-and-print campaign with a budget of $25 million, Luxottica and its agency, the New York shop Deutsch Inc., seek to accomplish a difficult task: persuading shoppers to insist on the benefits ostensibly brought by a brand.

Sometimes that works, as demonstrated by brand-building efforts in coffee and detergent. But often, in categories like aspirin and tires, advertising has to struggle to overcome perceptions that all offerings are alike.

The goal of the Luxottica campaign is exemplified by a question and answer that, so to say, frame each pitch. The commercials begin by asking "How do you want people to see you?" and end with the theme: "Let them see you." In between, there are upbeat vignettes of poised, confident bespectacled consumers who utter declarations such as "I want you to see a student and a teacher" and "I want you to see how beautiful the word 'Mom' can sound."

Donny Deutsch, chief executive of Deutsch, which creates campaigns for brands including Ikea, Kohler, Tanqueray and the Lens Crafters unit of Luxottica, said: "You say jeans, people think Levi's. You say soft drinks, people say Coca-Cola. You say sneakers, people think Nike. But even though one out of three people wears eyeglasses, there's no great name in eyewear."

By making the campaign "very celebratory," he added, "we wanted people to see that wearing glasses is not compensatory, but that it brings out your best you."

Luxottica executives hope that will make customers in the fragmented eyewear market, with estimated annual sales of $13 billion, more inclined to shop by brand name than by price. They are particularly concerned because health maintenance organizations and others are emphasizing inexpensive frames.

"We realized that consumers accept this because it's difficult to understand the differences in quality between Luxottica frames and what managed care insists on," said Claudio Del Vecchio, managing director of Luxottica and executive vice president of its United States operations in Port Washington, New York.

"We thought about talking about attributes," he added, "but for me to say, 'There's three microns of gold on top of every frame,' or 'My spring hinge works better,' wouldn't have credibility because people don't know me yet. So first, we have to create a market, not to promote our good Luxottica brand but to promote how good in general eyewear is."

The campaign was shaped largely by research conducted by Deutsch.

"Only a third of the people who wear glasses are happy with them," said Cheryl Greene, executive vice president at Deutsch.

Work More Hours, Germans Urged

Reuters

BONN — German employers injected new controversy into a debate overhigh wage costs on Tuesday by calling for a lengthened workweek.

The Federation of German Chambers of Commerce urged wage negotiators to try to extend working hours, while the Kiel Institute, a leading research institute, said wage costs must be cut by 20 percent.

"The shortening of working hours in recent years was a serious mistake that urgently needs correcting," Hans-Peter Stihl, chief of the chambers of commerce group, told the daily newspaper Bild Zeitung. He said a 40-hour week would be preferable to a current average of 37 hours, which unions want to make even shorter.

"Shortening the workweek while raising wages pushed wage costs up so high that hundreds of thousands of jobs have been lost," he said.

West German industrial wage costs have been shown by studies to be the world's highest, and German workers enjoy among the shortest workweeks. Companies have been moving production abroad, and this has been a factor in pushing German unemployment to record levels since World War II.

Mr. Stihl said unions had to recognize there were only two possible ways of improving Germany as an industrial site: work more or earn less.

"It is a mistake to imagine that we can work ever shorter hours and still live better," he said.

But the DAG white-collar union hit back at Mr. Stihl's proposal, saying it was a program for worsening mass unemployment.

"Each hour that the working week is reduced by has been paid for by employees going without pay rises," Ursula Konitzer, the DAG deputy chairwoman, countered in a statement.

The Kiel Institute said wage costs would have to be cut by 20 percent to restore German competitiveness and it called on companies, the government and wage negotiators to initiate a radical "fitness program" for the economy.

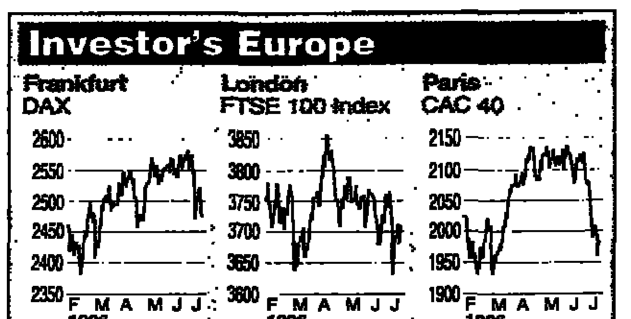
It said enterprises could lower costs sharply with more flexible working arrangements, longer machine running times and a more efficient work organization.

■ French Output Fell in May

French manufacturing output declined in May, providing further evidence of a slowdown in the second quarter and raising concerns about the prospects for growth in the third quarter, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

The broader index of industrial output, which includes volatile food and energy production, rose 0.5 percent in May from April.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	525.41	525.62	-0.04
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,240.11	9,248.76	-0.09
Frankfurt	DAX	2,475.07	2,482.40	-0.30
Copenhagen	Stock Market	407.93	407.88	+0.01
Helsinki	HEX General	1,984.12	1,984.55	-0.02
Oslo	OBX	448.80	445.99	+0.63
London	FTSE 100	3,708.40	3,681.30	+0.74
Madrid	Stock Exchange	355.69	353.45	+0.63
Milan	MIBTEL	9,865.00	9,839.00	+0.26
Paris	CAC 40	1,982.23	1,960.33	+1.12
Stockholm	SX 16	1,931.31	1,936.66	-0.28
Vienna	ATX	1,024.20	1,014.63	+0.94
Zurich	SPI	2,306.09	2,297.39	+0.38

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Aerospatiale's** chairman, **Louis Gallois**, will be named chairman of **Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français**, the Transport Ministry of France said. He will replace **Loïk Le Floch-Prigent**, who resigned last week after a court ruled he must stay in detention in a corruption probe.

• **N-TV**, Germany's first 24-hour news channel, said the publisher of the business daily **Handelsblatt** would become a major shareholder and provide new programming. Other shareholders, including **Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s Cable News Network** and **Time Warner Inc.**, would reduce their holdings to make room for Handelsblatt.

• **Pro Sieben Television AG**, a German broadcaster that plans to sell shares next year, said net profit for 1995 fell 33 percent, to 96.4 million DM ($64.9 million), as investment costs offset a 23 percent sales increase.

• **Filofax Group PLC** warned that pretax profit for the six-month period ending on Sept. 30 might be as low as £2 million ($3.1 million), down from £2.9 million in the like period a year ago. The British stationery supplier warned that profit in the current financial year will fall because of lower-than-expected sales and high fixed costs.

• **SmithKline Beecham PLC** said second-quarter pretax profit rose 14 percent, to £342 million, as it gained from a surge of growth in new-product sales. Sales rose 17 percent, to £1.92 billion.

• **Spain** will fully open its telecommunications market to competition by the end of 1999, renouncing part of a five-year extension granted by the European Union, Development Minister Rafael Arias Salgado said. The government also unveiled details of its privatization plan, saying it would earn about 600 billion pesetas ($4.78 billion) in 1997.

• **British Airways PLC** said it would exercise its option to purchase the remaining 50.1 percent of the equity of its French partner **TAT European Airlines SA**, in a transaction valued at £21 million.

• **Arianespace**, the European satellite launcher, hopes to send up the second Ariane 5 rocket next year. Its first Ariane 5 crashed in June. *Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, Reuters*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, July 23
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE index: 525.41 Previous: 525.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	84.60	83.90	84.50	84.70
Aegon	74.20	72.30	73.60	73.50
Ahold	85.40	85	85.20	85.10
Akzo Nobel	186.80	181.80	186	182.30
Bols Wess cva	26.50	25.80	26.50	26.30
CSM cva	81	81	80.20	80.20
Dordtsche Pet	269.60	265.10	269.30	266.60
DSM	150.30	148	149.50	149.50
Elsevier	25.60	25.10	25.30	25.30
Fortis Amev	46.50	45	45.80	45.50
G-Broc cva	51.80	51.20	51.50	51.60
Hagemeyer	128	125.20	127.20	127.50
Heineken	359.50	356.50	356.50	358
Hoogovens	56.60	56	56.20	56
Hunt Douglas	108	107.10	107.30	108
ING Group	48.30	47.60	48	48.10
KLM	52.30	51	51.60	52.30
KNP BT	38.30	37.50	37.80	38.20
KPN	60.70	59.20	59.20	59.70
Nedlloyd Gp	35.80	35.60	35.70	35.80
Nutricia	176	174.70	175.20	176.20
Oce Grinten	166	162.60	165.70	164
Pakhoed	43.90	43.50	43.60	44
Philips Elec	50.40	48.30	49.60	49.70
Polygram	89.60	88.20	88.40	89
Ranstad Hdg	126.20	123.50	124.50	126.70
Robeco	120.70	120.20	120.60	121.20
Rodamco	46.50	46.40	46.50	46.40
Rolinco	129.50	129	129.10	130.30
Rorento	97.10	96.90	96.90	96.90
Royal Dutch	253.70	250.30	253.20	251.50
Stork	50.10	49.10	50	49.70
Unilever cva	235.50	233.90	234.80	235.20
VNU	25.40	25	25.40	25.40
Wolters Kl cva	189.40	188.70	189.10	188.80

Bangkok
SET index: 1164.81 Previous: 1164.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	362	350	358	358
Bangkok Bk F	318	312	316	320
Krung Thai Bk	114	111	112	113
PTT Explor	342	328	330	336
Siam Cement F	1066	1054	1066	1066
Telecomasia	49.75	48.25	49.75	49.25
Thai Airways	52	50.50	51	52.50
Thai Farm Bk F	276	270	272	278
Thai Teleph	42	41.25	41.75	42.75
Utd Comm	316	306	312	308

Bombay
Monday, July 22
Sensitive index: 3804.98 Previous: 3763.09

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2250	2150	2182.50	2135.25
Grasim Ind	515	485.75	492	524.25
Hindalco Ind	1155	1137	1145.50	1152.25
Indust Lever	893	868	878	869
Indian Hotels	804	792	800	801.50
ITC	320	306	315	313.50
Larsen Toubro	267.50	257.50	261.50	254
Reliance Ind	250	220	249.75	237
Tata Eng Loco	567.50	554	563.75	557
Tata Iron St	233	222	226	226.50

Brussels
Stock Exchange index: 9240.11 Previous: 9248.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3390	3355	3355	3375
Barco Ind	5050	4990	4990	5050
BBL	5670	5630	5640	5630
Bekaert	23350	23050	23150	23100
CBR	2345	2330	2340	2335
CMB	2375	2365	2370	2370
Cockerill	133	131	133	131
Colruyt	10425	10350	10375	10450
Delhaize Lion	1615	1595	1605	1600
Electrabel	6750	6690	6690	6700
Electrafina	2815	2760	2790	2795
Fortis AG	4040	4010	4030	4025
GIB	1344	1314	1330	1314
GBL	3875	3760	3870	3780
Gen Banque	10725	10625	10700	10675
Glaverbel	3250	3230	3240	3240
Kredietbank	9640	9600	9620	9600
Mosane	2300	2300	2300	2300
Petrofina	9500	9390	9440	9400
Powerfin	4390	4330	4390	4400
Recticel	300	296	300	300
Royale Belge	5640	5600	5620	5610
Soc Gen Belg	2285	2255	2265	2260
Solvay	18000	17825	17825	18025
Tessenderlo	10600	10450	10500	10600
Tractebel	12800	12650	12675	12800
UCB	55950	54800	55100	55350
Union Miniere	2190	2170	2190	2185

Copenhagen
Stock index: 407.93 Previous: 407.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	347	344.66	346	343
Danisco	307	303	304	306
Den Danske Bk	387.50	385	387	385
D/S Svenborg A	195000	195000	195000	192000
D/S 1912 A	136170	135000	135000	134000
East Asiatic Co	119	117	117	118
FLS Ind B	610	610	610	610
ISS Intl Svc B	140.70	135	140	137
Novo Nordisk B	830	827	829.17	830
Radiometer B	370	365	370	371
Sophus Ber B	767	764	767	770
Tele Danmark B	275	271	272	273
Unidanmark A	267	262	264	262

Frankfurt
DAX: 2475.07 Previous: 2482.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	960	960	950	970
AEG	150	150	150	151
Allianz Hdg	2625	2610	2622	2632
Altana	1110	1091.50	1091.50	1108
Aska Deutsche	1168	1159	1160	1160
Badenwerk	570	570	575	590
BASF	40.80	40.15	40.15	40.70
Bayer Hypo Bk	41.63	41.25	41.55	41.40
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.88	49.60	49.88	49.40
Bayer	50.68	50.06	50.25	50.60
Berliner Kraft	422	418	418	428
BHF Bank	40.80	40.50	40.65	40.80
BMW	846	841	844	844
CKAG Colonia	1125	1110	1110	1115
Commerzbank	339.50	336.50	337.50	336.80
Daimler Benz	77.50	77.15	77.35	77.48
Degussa	499	495	499	501
Deutsche Bank	73.90	73.60	73.70	73.60
Dresdner Bank	39.20	39.08	39.20	39
Heidelbg Zmt	1010	1010	1005	1015
Henkel	61	59.70	59.70	60.10
Hochtief	675	671	675	672
Hoechst	49.15	48.25	48.35	49.20
Holzmann Ph.	395	391	392	394
Karstadt	542	539	539.50	540
Kaufhof Hdg	576.50	572	573	573
Linde	937	935	935	931
Lufthansa ord	211	209.20	210.50	210.20
MAN	364	359	360	364
Mannesmann	530.50	528	530.50	529.50
Muench Rueck	3260	3245	3249	3270
Preussag	364	361	362.50	363.50
PWA	203.50	201	203.50	203
RWE	53.15	52.90	53.15	52.90
SAP pfd	218.80	217	217	221
Schering	102.15	101.10	102	101.80
Schmalb Lab	264	261	264	265
Siemens	77.28	76.85	76.90	76.49
Suedzucker	725	725	725	715
Thyssen	267.80	265.50	265.50	268.10
Veba	75.60	75.25	75.60	75.30
VEW	450	450	450	445
Viag	573.50	569	571	574.50
Volkswagen	517.75	514.50	515	522.25
Wella	785	780	780	782.50

Helsinki
HEX General index: 1984.12 Previous: 1984.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	227	225	227	228
Enso R	37.20	37	37.10	37.20
Huhtamaki IF	156	155	155.10	155
Kesko	69	68.50	69	69
Kone BF	500	495	495	499
Merita A	9.71	9.70	9.70	9.70
Metra BF	223	220	223	223
Metsa-Serla B	32	31.80	31.80	32
Nokia Prf F	157.50	155.50	156.80	155.50
Outokumpu A	79.50	78.70	79	79
Rautaruukki	36.20	36	36.20	36
Stockmann A	255	255	255	252
UPM-Kymme	99.50	98.80	98.80	99.50
Valmet A	71.70	70.50	70.50	71.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 10865.30 Previous: 10798.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.90	8.65	8.90	8.80
Bk East Asia	27.80	27.40	27.75	27.55
Cathay Pacific	13.70	13.05	13.70	13.30
Cheung Kong	54.75	53.50	54.25	54
China Light	33.70	33.20	33.70	33.40
Chin Estates	6.70	6.60	6.70	6.65
Citic Pacific	32.40	32.10	32.10	32.50
Cons Elec Pwr	13.50	13.20	13.40	13.25
Dao Heng Bk	29.70	29.35	29.55	29.45
First Pacific	12.30	12.05	12.15	12.40
Great Eagle	22.10	21.85	22	22
Guangdong Inv	5.15	5	5.05	5
Guoco Group	36.80	35.80	36.60	35.90
Hang Lung	14.40	14.10	14.30	14.10
Hang Seng Bk	77.25	76	77.25	76.25
Henderson Inv	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.45
Henderson Ld	56	55.50	56	56.50
HKR Intl	9.15	9.05	9.10	9.15
HK Aircraft	19.50	19.30	19.40	19.60
HK China Gas	12.35	12.10	12.25	12.10
HK Electric	23.65	23.45	23.45	22.75
HK Shang Hts	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.05
HK Telecomm	13.05	12.85	13	12.90
Hopewell Hdgs	4.53	4.35	4.45	4.38
HSBC Hdgs	124	121.50	123	122
Hutchison Wh	47.60	47	47.30	47.10
Hysan Dev	22.20	21.70	22.20	22
Johnson El 500	17.15	17.05	17.15	17.10
Miramar Hotel	15	14.90	15	14.85
Nat Mutual	6.30	6.25	6.25	6.25
New World	35.20	34.60	35	35.30
Oriental Press	3.93	3.88	3.90	3.95
Orient Telecom	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.38
Shangri-La	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.45
SHK Props	74.75	73.25	74.50	74.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.60	4.55	4.58	4.65
Sino Land Co.	7.60	7.45	7.60	7.55
Sth China Post	5.25	5	5.25	5.20
Swire Pac A	68	67	67.50	67.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.80	9.65	9.80	9.70
TV Broadcasts	28.30	27.85	27.90	28.10
Wharf Hdgs	28.05	27.15	27.90	27.30
Wheelock	14.95	14.65	14.90	14.65

Jakarta
Composite index: 578.18 Previous: 579.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2550	2525	2525	2550
Barito Pacific	1950	1725	1800	1850
Gudang Garm	9725	9600	9725	9700
Indah Kiat	7250	7200	7225	7200
Indocement	7300	7300	7300	7350
Indofood	10125	10000	10000	10000
Indorayon	2150	2100	2100	2100
Indosat	7875	7850	7850	8000
Kalbe Farma	4700	4650	4700	4700
Sampoerna	25050	24950	25000	25000

Johannesburg
All Market: 6752.64 Previous: 6783.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	259.50	256	259	257.50
AngloAm Gold	393.50	392	393.50	393
AngloAm Ind	161.25	159	161	161
Barlow	44.80	43.50	44.65	44.50
C.G. Smith	21.60	21	21.60	21.25
De Beers	147.25	144	147.25	146
Driefontein	58.50	57.75	58.25	57.50
Freegold	46.65	46.10	46.10	46.25
Fst Natl Bk	28.80	28.50	28.50	28.80
Gencor	16	15.80	15.80	16
GFSA	122	120	122	121
Iscor	3.02	2.96	2.96	3.03
Johnnies Ind	53.50	53	53	53.50
Kloof Gold	46.75	45.75	46.60	45.10
Liberty Life	134.50	133.75	134	134.50
Minorco	99.75	98	99.50	98.50
Nedcor	64.75	64.25	64.50	64.75
Rembrandt Gp	39.75	38.75	39.40	39.80
Richemont	68	66	67.75	67
Rust Platinum	68.75	68	68.25	69
SA Breweries	125.75	122	124.50	125.50
Sappi	46	45	45.50	46
Sasol	46.25	45.75	46.20	46.15
SBIC	170	169	170	169.50
Tiger Oats	55	54.25	54.75	55

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1107.28 Previous: 1111.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.60	18	18.40	18.60
Hicom Hldgs	7.20	7.15	7.15	7.25
Mal Banking	23.50	23.30	23.50	23.50
Mal Intl Ship F	7.55	7.45	7.55	7.55
Public Bank F	4.82	4.78	4.82	4.82
Resorts World	12.80	12.60	12.70	12.70
Sime Darby	7.40	7.30	7.40	7.40
Telekom Mal	20.10	19.80	20.10	20
Tenaga	10.30	10.10	10.20	10.30
Utd Engineers	17.50	17.20	17.20	17.30

London
FT-SE 100: 3708.40 Previous: 3681.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.65	5.58	5.64	5.58
Allied Domecq	4.28	4.24	4.25	4.26
Anglian Water	5.42	5.35	5.38	5.40
Arjo Wiggins	1.80	1.77	1.78	1.79
Asda Group	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.14
Assoc Br Foods	4.02	4	4.02	3.99
BAA	4.97	4.85	4.90	4.92
Barclays	8.06	7.95	8.05	7.96
Bass	8	7.90	7.93	7.95
BAT Ind	4.97	4.85	4.97	4.86
Bank Scotland	2.35	2.29	2.32	2.32
BICC	3.21	3.15	3.16	3.22
Blue Circle	3.66	3.58	3.67	3.59
BOC Group	9.19	9.12	9.16	9.14
Boots	5.88	5.80	5.87	5.77
Bowater	3.70	3.63	3.67	3.62
BPB Ind	3.48	3.43	3.46	3.45
Brit Aerosp	9.48	9.40	9.46	9.45
Brit Airways	5.18	5.04	5.10	5.13
Brit Gas	1.97	1.90	1.96	1.90
Brit Petm	5.94	5.83	5.91	5.85
Brit Steel	1.80	1.67	1.80	1.67
Brit Telecom	3.61	3.46	3.59	3.53
BTR	2.42	2.36	2.39	2.37
Burmah Cast	9.85	9.75	9.80	9.86
Cable Wireless	4.16	4.06	4.09	4.14
Cadbury Schw	4.95	4.83	4.93	4.95
Caradon	2.09	1.98	2.09	1.99
Carlton Comm	4.84	4.63	4.66	4.70
Coats Viyella	1.69	1.65	1.65	1.69
Comml Union	5.90	5.84	5.84	5.84
Courtaulds	4.28	4.18	4.26	4.19
De La Rue	6.07	5.98	5.99	6
Eng China Cl	2.50	2.43	2.48	2.42
Enterprise Oil	4.92	4.87	4.90	4.83
Fam Colonial	1.52	1.50	1.52	1.51
Genl Accident	6.40	6.30	6.37	6.39
GEC	3.89	3.38	3.89	3.75
GKN	10.25	10.03	10.17	10.08
Glaxo	9.25	8.97	9.12	8.88
Granada Gp	8.01	7.82	8	7.89
Grand Met	4.36	4.23	4.30	4.25
GRE	2.40	2.35	2.37	2.38
Guinness	4.72	4.65	4.72	4.67
GUS	6.32	6.17	6.20	6.21
Hanson	1.60	1.55	1.56	1.58
Hillsdown Hdg	1.73	1.67	1.68	1.71
HSBC Hldgs	10.61	10.25	10.42	10.15
ICI	7.91	7.83	7.88	7.87
Inchcape	2.84	2.77	2.84	2.83
Kingfisher	6.23	6.05	6.19	6.10
Ladbroke	1.88	1.84	1.88	1.85
Land Sec	6.29	6.13	6.29	6.16
Laporte	7.05	6.95	7.02	7
Lasmo	1.86	1.83	1.84	1.85
Legal Genl Grp	7.02	6.92	7	6.92
Lloyds Abbey	5.32	5.26	5.29	5.31
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.35	3.29	3.34	3.30
London Elec	6.05	5.98	6.01	5.97
Lucas Ind	2.21	2.15	2.15	2.15
Marks Spencer	4.86	4.78	4.83	4.79
MEPC	4.09	3.98	4.08	4.02
Mercury Asset	9.10	9.04	9.08	9.15
Midlands Elec	4.17	4.04	4.15	4.17
Natl Power	3.93	3.85	3.86	3.91
NatWest	6.27	6.18	6.26	6.22
News Intl	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.48
Utd Utilities	5.60	5.35	5.56	5.56
Nthern Foods	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.82
P&O	4.98	4.92	4.95	4.95
Pearson	6.48	6.35	6.42	6.36
Pilkington	1.98	1.90	1.94	1.91
PowerGen	4.83	4.79	4.80	4.82
Prudential	4.26	4.18	4.21	4.23
Rank Org	4.68	4.57	4.59	4.71
Reckitt Colm	6.50	6.45	6.46	6.48
Redland	4.31	4.22	4.27	4.23
Reed Intl	11.07	10.90	11.01	10.97
Rentokil	4.03	4	4.02	4.01
Reuters Hdgs	7.35	7.20	7.30	7.24
RMC Group	10.62	10.38	10.54	10.40
Rolls Royce	2.24	2.20	2.22	2.23
Royal Bk Scot	4.87	4.82	4.82	4.87
RTZ reg	8.95	8.87	8.94	8.92
Royal Insur	3.89	3.84	3.87	3.87
Safeway	3.34	3.30	3.33	3.30
Sainsbury	3.72	3.63	3.64	3.62
Schroders	13.05	12.92	12.96	13.05
Scot Newcastle	6.47	6.42	6.45	6.49
Scot Power	3.13	3.08	3.11	3.10
Sears	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.96
Severn Trent	5.45	5.37	5.38	5.37
Shell Trsp reg	9.35	9.22	9.31	9.24
Siebe	9.36	9.28	9.32	9.27
Smith Nephew	2.06	2.04	2.05	2.05
Smith (WH)	4.70	4.58	4.70	4.60
SmithKline	7.01	6.83	6.96	6.88
Smiths Ind	7.05	6.97	7.02	6.97
Sthern Elec	6.65	6.33	6.57	6.59
Stand Charter	6.70	6.60	6.68	6.60
Sun Alliance	3.71	3.74	3.74	3.74
Tate & Lyle	4.60	4.57	4.60	4.57
Tesco	2.91	2.84	2.87	2.77
Thames Water	5.60	5.52	5.54	5.60
Thorn EMI	16.99	16.70	16.85	16.90
3i Group	4.30	4.23	4.26	4.24
TI Group	5.40	5.30	5.35	5.34
Tomkins	2.64	2.60	2.64	2.62
Unilever	12.37	12.25	12.26	12.30
Utd Biscuits	2.21	2.18	2.21	2.18
Utd News	6.42	6.30	6.38	6.32
Vendome uts	5.97	5.91	5.91	5.91
Vodafone	2.26	2.22	2.25	2.21
Whitbread	7.11	7.10	7.10	7.10
Williams Hdgs	3.37	3.33	3.35	3.35
Wolseley	4.46	4.40	4.44	4.41
Zeneca	14.10	13.89	14.05	13.91

Madrid
Bolsa index: 355.69 Previous: 353.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12200	11940	12190	12000
ACESA	1370	1350	1360	1350
Argentaria	5140	5030	5140	5030
BBV	5480	5370	5480	5390
Banesto	814	801	814	807
Bankinter	14250	14030	14200	14050
Bco Central Hisp	2475	2400	2475	2390
Bco Exterior	2850	2850	2850	2850
Bco Popular	21370	20800	21170	20820
Bco Santander	6040	5940	6040	5970
CEPSA	4150	4015	4075	4135
Corp Mapfre	5860	5740	5760	5800
Dragados	1620	1595	1615	1615
Endesa	7370	7290	7360	7290
FECSA	950	935	942	936
Fomento Const	10050	9960	10000	10080
Gas Natural	25200	25000	25150	25280
Hidrcl Cantab	4240	4185	4220	4200
Iberdrola	1200	1175	1195	1180
Pryca	3010	2950	3000	2970
Repsol	4290	4240	4290	4250
Sevillana Elec	1015	995	1015	1005
Tabacalera	6550	6400	6460	6450
Telefonica	2150	2115	2135	2150
Union Fenosa	772	760	772	762
Valenc Cement	1315	1250	1315	1325

Manila
PSE index: 3170.10 Previous: 3217.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	26.50	26	26	26.50
Ayala Land	48.50	47.50	48	49
Manila Elec A	115	112	112	115
Metro Bank	605	590	600	610
Petron	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25
Phil Long Dist	1565	1555	1565	1585
San Miguel A	38.50	37.50	38	38.50
San Miguel B	82	80.50	80.50	82.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.80

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3803.09 Previous: 3814.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	33.20	32.05	32.10	32.80
Cemex B	28.25	27.45	27.70	28.05
Cifra C	10.78	10.66	10.72	10.74
Empresas ICA	106.00	104.50	105.00	104.00
Emp Moderna	33.05	32.50	32.60	32.95
Femsa	20.40	19.70	19.70	20.20
Gpo Carso A1	50.40	49.70	50.00	50.30
Televisa CPO	100.10	97.70	97.90	98.60
TelMex L	11.90	11.76	11.88	11.90
Tribasa	17.64	16.80	17.00	17.64

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9865.00 Previous: 9839.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12700	12400	12650	12675
Bca Comm Ital	2930	2870	2925	2840
Bca Naz Agricol	840	820	835	840
Bca Naz Lavoro	11100	11000	11000	11020
Bca di Roma	1326	1290	1326	1299
Bca Ambrosian	3970	3875	3925	3895
Benetton	18780	18350	18695	18700
Credito Italiano	1699	1650	1695	1653
Fiat	4845	4720	4790	4785
Fondiaria	6890	6800	6860	6960
Generali Assic	35650	34450	35650	34700
IFIL	4200	4110	4175	4130
Italcementi	11100	10900	11080	10980
Italgas	5475	5330	5445	5390
Mediobanca	8970	8650	8865	8815
Montedison	808	782	795	795
Olivetti	794	780	780	800
Pirelli	2450	2400	2440	2445
RAS	14600	14360	14400	14380
Rinascente	10125	10060	10090	10175
S Paolo Torino	9335	9060	9310	9115
SME	2250	2250	2250	2220
Standa	15300	15000	15000	15000
Stet	4820	4715	4820	4780
Telecom Italia	3090	3030	3090	3060
Toro Assic	17340	17120	17120	17290

Montreal
Industrials index: 2320.14 Previous: 2398.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20	19.80	20	19.80
Bank Montreal	33.35	33.10	33.15	33.30
Bce Mob Com	43.30	43.30	43.30	43¾
Cdn Tire A	16.55	16.35	16.35	16.60
Cdn Util A	27.85	27.55	27.55	27.60
Cascades	5¾	5.65	5.70	5.70
CT Finl Svc	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90
Extendicare	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.15
Gaz Metro	15½	15¼	15.30	15.35
Gt-West Lifeco	34	34	34	34
Hees Intl Bcp	16	16	16	16
Hudsons Bay	20	19.80	19.95	19.85
Imasco	27.35	26.85	26.85	27.05
Investors Grp	17.20	17	17	17
Loblaw Cos	11¾	11.55	11.55	11¾
Molson A	22.10	22	22	22.10
Natl Bk Canada	11.55	11.45	11.45	11½
Oshawa A	20.80	20.60	20.70	20¾
Pancdn Petm	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	51½
Power Corp	21¾	21.35	21.65	21½
Power Finl	37½	37.30	37.30	37¾
Quebecor B	21.10	20¾	20¾	21
Rogers Comm B	11¾	11.70	11¾	11¾
Royal Bk Cda	34¼	33.60	33.65	34.20
Sears Canada	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
Shell Cda A	44½	44.35	44.35	45.55
Southam	16	16	16	16
Stelco A	6.05	5.90	5.95	6.05
Trilon Finl A	5.35	5¼	5.35	5.35

Oslo
OBX index: 448.80 Previous: 445.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	128	126	127.50	126
Bergesen Dy B	130	128	130	127
Christiania Bk	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
Den norske Bk	20	19.80	19.90	19.90
SAS Norge ASA	67	66.50	66.50	67.50
Dyno Indust	144	143.50	143.50	143
Elkem	89	87	88.50	88
Hafslund A	48	47	48	47.50
Kvaerner	265	260	262	262
Leif Hoegh	112	111	111	112
Norsk Hydro	291	287	291	287
Norske Skog A	203	201	203	200.50
Orkla	348	345	345	347
Rieber B	137	137	137	137
Saga Petm B	86.50	85.50	86	85.50
Schibsted	91.50	91	91.50	90
UniStorebr A	30.60	30.50	30.60	30.50

Paris
CAC-40: 1982.23 Previous: 1968.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	669	655	660	663
AGF	136.60	131.50	136	128.20
Air Liquide	881	871	876	872
Alcatel Alsth	398.50	392.50	395.20	392.10
Axa	267.90	264	267.90	265
Bancaire	547	540	546	541
BNP	178	176	176	176
Bouygues	524	511	520	518
Canal Plus	1186	1141	1169	1134
Carrefour	2698	2660	2693	2625
CCF	239.40	233	239	233.60
Credit Local cl	428.40	425.10	425.60	426.80
Credit Lyon PC	134	130.60	133.90	131.80
Crown Cork Seal	215	203	215	205.30
Danone	753	745	750	746
Elf-Aquitaine	357.50	354	357.50	355
Eridania BS	714	705	706	710
Euro Disney	13.65	12.05	12.10	13.35
Eurotunnel uts	8.50	7.95	8.15	8.50
Gen. Eaux	511	499.20	507	509
Havas	370	361.20	369.50	360.10
Lafarge Cop	301.50	294	298.50	292.50
Legrand	815	803	813	804
L'Oreal	1518	1482	1505	1489
LVMH	1146	1120	1144	1125
Lyon. Eaux	451.80	445	450.20	449.40
Michelin B	230.60	228.30	229.30	228.30
Navig Mixte	753	753	753	753
Paribas A	296.50	294.50	295.50	296.30
Pechiney SA	203	201	202	202
Pernod Ricard	310.50	306.60	308	309
Peugeot Cit	600	591	597	596
Pinault-Print	1608	1580	1600	1576
Promodes	1328	1307	1326	1294
Renault	113.60	109.60	111.20	108.50
Rh-Poulenc A	123.90	122.40	123	123.30
Roussel-Uclaf	1139	1122	1131	1130
Sanofi	394.90	381.40	393.40	382
Schneider	237.70	235.30	236.80	236.30
Ste Generale	568	555	568	551
St Gobain	634	619	632	620
St Louis	1304	1291	1293	1290
Suez	174.20	171.80	173.70	171.80
Thomson CSF	133.20	130.90	132	130.60
Total B	354.80	352.20	354.80	351.70
UAP	105	102.40	104.90	102.60
Valeo	262.50	252.70	254.20	260.80

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 62494.60 Previous: 62991.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.50	9.30	9.48	9.51
Banespa Pfd	3.60	3.52	3.60	3.52
Bradesco Pfd	8.35	7.95	8.26	7.95
Brahma Pfd	623.00	619.06	620.00	622.99
Cemig Pfd	28.28	28.00	28.00	28.10
CESP Pfd	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.50
Eletrobras B	297.00	290.00	291.00	296.00
Itaubanco Pfd	412.50	401.00	412.50	408.02
Light	281.00	279.990	280.00	278.00
Paranapan Pfd	6.250	6.20	6.20	6.20
Petrobras Pfd	117.50	115.50	115.50	116.69
Sid Nacional	25.80	24.80	24.80	25.80
Souza Cruz	8.13	8.10	8.10	8.13
Telebras Pfd	76.99	75.40	75.40	76.20
Telesp Pfd	198.00	195.00	196.00	197.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09
CVRD Pfd	19.78	19.45	19.45	19.79

Seoul
Composite index: 838.78 Previous: 838.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6250	6100	6120	6250
Hyundai Eng	35000	34300	34700	34600
Hyundai Motor	31500	30600	31200	31000
Korea El Pwr	27900	27600	27900	27900
Korea Mob Tel	738000	720000	731000	718000
LG Electronics	16700	16300	16500	16600
Pohang Iron St	51500	51000	51300	52000
Samsung Elec	75200	73600	74700	75000
Samsung Hvy	12100	11900	12000	12000
Yukong	22000	21800	21800	22000

Singapore
Straits Times: 2169.47 Previous: 2174.06

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12	11.90	12	12
City Devlts	10.80	10.60	10.60	10.90
Cycle Carriage	12.70	12.50	12.70	12.80
Dairy Farm Int *	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.80
DBS	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20
DBS Land	4.68	4.62	4.64	4.68
Fraser & Neave	15	14.60	14.90	14.70
HK Land *	2.22	2.18	2.21	2.24
Hong Leong Fin	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.72
Jard Mathesn *	6.60	6.10	6.10	6.45
Jard Strategic *	3	2.97	2.97	3.02
Keppel	10.90	10.60	10.70	10.90
Natsteel	2.43	2.39	2.40	2.43
Neptune Orient	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.36
OCBC foreign	16.30	16.10	16.30	16.20
OSea Union Bk	6.70	6.60	6.70	6.65
Sembawang	6.65	6.55	6.60	6.70
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14.10	14.30	14.40
Sing Petm	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.69
Sing Press F	26	25.90	26	26
ST Auto F	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81
ST Ship	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Sing Telecomm	3.58	3.52	3.58	3.56
Straits Steam	4.62	4.58	4.60	4.64
Utd Industrial	1.38	1.35	1.35	1.38
Utd OSea Bk F	12.70	12.50	12.60	12.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.94	2.88	2.91	2.90

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 1931.31 Previous: 1936.66

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	109	107.50	108.50	109
ABB AF	691	684	690	692
AssiDoman F	157.50	156	157	157.50
Astra AF	270	268	269.50	269
Atlas Copco AF	116	115	115.50	116
Avesta F	59.50	58.50	59.50	59.50
Electrolux BF	339	334	335	337.50
Ericsson BF	129.50	128	128	128
Hennes BF	640	620	627	638
Incentive AF	346	345	345	348
Investor BF	234	229	230	235
Kinnevik BF	182	180	180.50	180
MoDo BF	171	167.50	168.50	170
Sandvik BF	147	143.50	144.50	146.50
SCA BF	138	135.50	135.50	137
S-E Banken AF	54	53.50	53.50	53.50
Skandia Fors F	170	168.50	169.50	168.50
Skanska BF	229.50	227	227	230
SKF BF	143	139	140	143
SSAB BF	86	85	85.50	85
Stora AF	87.50	85.50	86.50	87
Sv Handles AF	135.50	134.50	135	135.50
Sydkraft AF	145	145	145	145
Trelleborg BF	79	76.50	77	78.50
Volvo BF	135.50	133.50	134.50	135.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2136.00 Previous: 2152.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.04	7.95	7.96	8.05
ANZ Bkng	6.16	6.11	6.14	6.14
BHP	16.72	16.49	16.58	16.75
Boral	3.08	3.05	3.06	3.08
Brambles Ind.	17.40	17.16	17.40	17.30
Burns Philp	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.95
CBA	10.20	10.15	10.19	10.26
CC Amatil	14.47	14.20	14.26	14.48
Coles Myer	4.47	4.40	4.40	4.48
Comalco	7	6.90	6.95	6.95
CRA Ltd	18	17.75	17.80	18
CSR	4.19	4.14	4.14	4.18
Fosters Brew	2.11	2.08	2.10	2.12
GIO Australia	2.92	2.88	2.90	2.92
Goodman Fld	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.25
ICI Australia	10.70	10.50	10.60	10.70
John Fairfax	2.55	2.51	2.53	2.56
Lend Lease	19.05	18.98	19	19.15
Mayne Nickless	7.30	7.28	7.29	7.32
MIM Hdgs	1.54	1.52	1.53	1.56
Nat Aust Bank	11.70	11.63	11.64	11.72
News Corp	6.32	6.21	6.25	6.45
North Ltd	3.47	3.39	3.44	3.47
Pacific Dunlop	2.80	2.74	2.80	2.76
Pioneer Intl	3.60	3.56	3.58	3.60
Placer Pacific	1.66	1.61	1.65	1.67
Santos	4.60	4.52	4.59	4.52
Southcorp	3.01	2.99	2.99	3.03
Wesfarmers	7.35	7.27	7.34	7.30
Wstrn Mining	8.69	8.58	8.65	8.72
Westfield Trt	2.33	2.31	2.31	2.33
Westpac Bkng	5.37	5.28	5.34	5.40
Woodside Pet	7.72	7.65	7.70	7.72
Woolworths	2.82	2.78	2.80	2.83

Taipei
Stock Market index: 6086.16 Previous: 6159.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	49	47.30	47.70	49
Cathay Life Ins	162	159	161	163
Chang Hwa Bk	150	147	147.50	151
China Steel	26.90	26.50	26.70	26.60
China Trust	50	49.10	49.30	50
Evergreen	52	51	51	51.50
Far East Text	31.10	30.30	30.30	31.20
First Bank	152	149	150	153
Formosa CF	33.10	31.30	31.50	33.20
Hua Nan Bk	134	130	131	134
Hualon Teijran	22.20	21.80	21.80	22.20
ICBC	85.50	84.50	85	86
Presidend Ent	49.80	48.10	48.30	49.80
Taiwan Cement	57.50	56.50	57	58
Tatung	60	59	59.50	60

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21163.69 Previous: 21005.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1230	1210	1220	1230
All Nippon Air	1140	1100	1140	1110
Asahi Bank	1240	1200	1230	1210
Asahi Chem	718	706	718	705
Asahi Glass	1250	1210	1230	1240
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2290	2240	2290	2290
Bk Yokohama	939	914	924	923
Bridgestone	1950	1910	1940	1910
Canon	2060	2020	2060	2070
Chiba Bank	925	913	925	923
Chubu Elec	2410	2380	2400	2410
Chugoku Elec	2350	2310	2340	2340
Daiei	1230	1210	1230	1220
Daiichi Kang	1820	1800	1810	1800
Daiwa Bank	716	711	714	712
Daiwa House	1640	1620	1620	1640
Daiwa Sec	1260	1230	1260	1250
Fanuc	4140	4050	4140	4070
Fuji Bank	2140	2110	2130	2130
Fuji Photo	3150	3080	3150	3160
Fujitsu	960	951	959	957
Hitachi	980	961	980	968
Honda Motor	2560	2490	2540	2530
IBJ	2460	2410	2460	2440
IHI	508	501	506	507
Itochu	697	685	690	683
Ito-Yokado	6280	6070	6220	6260
JAL	868	857	867	862
Jusco	3400	3330	3370	3400
Kajima	1040	1000	1030	1040
Kansai Elec	2400	2360	2380	2400
Kao	1410	1390	1410	1410
Kawa Steel	375	364	375	362
KDD	11800	11400	11600	11400
Kinki Nipp Ry	777	768	777	770
Kirin Brewery	1300	1280	1300	1290
Kobe Steel	286	280	282	287
Komatsu	971	948	950	970
Kubota	693	675	693	690
Kyocera	7330	7180	7270	7360
Kyushu Elec	2370	2360	2370	2370
LTCB	780	771	780	780
Marubeni	561	547	558	545
Marui	2280	2230	2270	2280
Matsu Elec Ind	1880	1860	1880	1880
Matsu Elec Wk	1130	1100	1120	1120
Mitsubishi	1400	1370	1390	1390
Mitsubishi Ch	498	476	498	474
Mitsubishi El	727	708	727	709
Mitsubishi Est	1400	1360	1380	1390
Mitsubishi Hvy	900	885	892	900
Mitsubishi Mat	921	912	917	921
Mitsubishi Tr	1780	1740	1780	1760
Mitsui	962	948	954	963
Mitsui Fudosn	1390	1350	1390	1390
Mitsui Trust	1230	1220	1230	1230
Murata Mfg	3770	3700	3750	3800
NEC	1110	1090	1110	1110
New Oji Paper	916	907	912	911
Nikko Sec	1130	1090	1130	1120
Nintendo	7420	7250	7350	7280
Nipp Credit Bk	396	392	396	396
Nipp Express	1010	996	1000	1010
Nippon Oil	692	685	691	688
Nippon Paper	672	653	672	654
Nippon Steel	345	338	344	342
Nippon Yusen	597	587	597	592
Nippondenso	2180	2140	2180	2160
Nissan Motor	867	838	867	842
NKK	303	296	301	299
Nomura Sec	1910	1880	1910	1890
NTT	7860a	7790a	7810a	7800a
Obayashi	940	922	940	925
Odakyu El Ry	713	709	712	712
Ono Pharm	3750	3650	3720	3650
Osaka Gas	389	375	386	378
Ricoh	1100	1080	1090	1100
Sakura Bk	1130	1100	1130	1130
Sankyo	2790	2720	2750	2800
Sanwa Bank	1920	1870	1920	1880
Sanyo Elec	610	600	610	605
Secom	6930	6800	6900	6850
Seibu Rwy	5930	5560	5930	5590
Sekisui House	1230	1200	1210	1240
Seven-Eleven	6820	6710	6780	6780
Sharp	1760	1720	1750	1760
Shimizu	1130	1110	1130	1110
Shin-etsu Ch	1930	1870	1880	1930
Shizuoka Bk	1300	1260	1300	1260
Sony	6760	6680	6760	6780
Sumitomo	960	951	960	962
Sumitomo Bk	2010	1970	2010	1980
Sumit Chem	510	501	510	502
Sumitomo Elec	1500	1460	1490	1480
Sumit Metal	306	301	306	305
Sumit Trust	1410	1370	1410	1380
Taisei	743	734	742	739
Taisho Pharm	2330	2300	2330	2370
Takeda Chem	1900	1870	1890	1900
TDK	5920	5790	5860	5850
Tohoku El Pwr	2380	2360	2370	2370
Tokai Bank	1330	1310	1330	1320
Tokio Marine	1360	1310	1330	1350
Tokyo El Pwr	2700	2670	2680	2710
Tokyo Gas	379	372	379	378
Tokyu	770	753	754	772
Tonen	1530	1500	1530	1520
Toppan Print	1510	1470	1510	1470
Toray Ind	722	702	716	708
Toshiba	724	712	724	722
Toyo Seikan	3670	3450	3670	3520
Toyo Trust	1080	1040	1080	1070
Toyota Motor	2480	2430	2480	2460
Yamaichi Sec	689	679	683	685
Yamanouchi	2310	2290	2310	2290
Yasuda Fire	775	753	775	763
Yasuda Trust	645	617	645	620

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Toronto
TSE Industrials: 4918.59 Previous: 4971.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17.90	17.60	17.60	18
Air Canada	4.48	4.42	4.43	4½
Alberta Energy	26.10	25.95	25.95	26.05
Alcan Alum	40.60	39.85	40.10	40.30
Avenor A	23.60	23	23	23.60
Bk Nova Scotia	33.70	33½	33.55	33.55
Barrick Gold	37.30	36.30	36.40	36.95
BCE	54.80	53.40	53.60	54.70
BC Telecomm	27	26.65	26.65	26.95
Bombardier B	18.60	18.35	18.35	18.60
Brascan A	24¾	24.60	24.65	24.85
Cameco	65½	65	65	65¾
CIBC	46.30	46	46.05	46¼
Cdn Airlines	2.65	2.46	2.46	2.60
Cdn Nat Res	27.30	26.85	26.95	27¼
Cdn Occid Pet	22½	22.05	22.05	22½
Cdn Pacific	29.20	28.30	28.45	28¾
Cominco	28½	28	28	28.90
Consumers Gas	21.15	21.05	21.15	21.10
Dofasco	20.30	19.90	19.90	20.30
Doman Ind B	9.55	9.10	9.10	9.60
Du Pont Cda A	29	28¾	29	29
Echo Bay Mn	13.70	13.60	13.65	13.65
Empire Co. A	12½	12½	12½	12.70
Falconbridge	28¾	28¼	28¼	28.55
Fletcher Chall A	18.35	18.15	18.35	18½
Franco Nevada	43½	42.10	42½	42½
Guardian Cap A	9¼	9¼	9¼	8.90
Hemlo Gold	17¼	17	17.20	17.10
Horsham	17.70	17.60	17.60	17.70
Imperial Oil	57.40	56.95	57.10	57.40
Inco	42.20	40¾	40.80	41¾
IPL Energy	36	35.90	35.90	35.95
Laidlaw A	12½	12½	12½	12.30
Laidlaw B	12.60	12.35	12½	12.45
Loewen Group	38.60	37	37	38.30
Ldn Insur Gp	29½	28.90	28.90	29
Macmill Bldl	18.40	18.20	18¼	18.40
Magna Intl A	59.55	59	59	59.20
Maple Leaf Fds	7.20	7.20	7.20	7¼
Moore	26.40	25.30	25½	26¼
Newbridge Net	60½	56.40	56.90	58.20
Noranda Inc	27.20	26.60	26.60	27.05
Noranda Forest	8.85	8¾	8¾	8¾
Norcen Energy	23.90	23.80	23.80	23.80
Nthern Telecom	70.20	65	65.20	70
Nova	12.15	12	12	12.05
Onex	13.90	13.85	13.90	13.90
Placer Dome	30½	29¾	29.90	30¼
Potash Sask	96½	95¾	96¾	96.10
Provigo	7½	7.20	7¼	7¼
Quebecor Print	23	22.70	22¾	23.10
Renaissance	36.80	36.05	36.20	36.65
Rio Algom	25.80	25.65	25.80	25.80
Seagram Co	43.60	42¾	42¾	43.30
Stone Consold	15.90	15¾	15.90	16
Talisman Eny	34	33.65	33.65	33.80
Teleglobe	23.10	22.95	22.95	23.20
Telus	19.20	19	19	19.10
Thomson	22¾	22½	22.60	22.70
TorDom Bank	26.20	25.95	26.05	26
Transalta	15.10	14.95	15	15
TransCda Pipe	21.40	21¼	21.30	21.35
Utd Dominion	30	29.80	29.90	29.90
Westburn	9.80	9¾	9¾	9.80
Westcoast Eny	21.35	21.20	21¼	21.20
Weston	48	47½	47½	47½

Vienna
ATX index: 1024.20 Previous: 1014.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1529	1529	1529	1530
Brau-Un Goess	622.50	612.50	622.50	617
Bund Vers Pfd	404	404	404	400
Creditanst Pfd	485	472	479.85	474
EA-Generali	2960	2841	2960	2875
EVN	1430	1412	1428	1419
Interunfall	1510	1510	1510	1497
Lenzing	680	673	680	676
Leykam	306	295	306	298
Mayr-Melnhof	462	456	458.10	453
OMV	976	955	971.20	966
Oest Brau	619	612	619	617
Oest Elektriz	782	775	780	780
VA Tech	1331	1300	1327	1313
Wienerberger	1976	1945	1970	1959

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2085.87 Previous: 2083.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.10	3.07	3.07	3.07
Brierly Invt	1.38	1.36	1.37	1.36
Carter Holt ord	3.31	3.27	3.31	3.28
Fernz	4.56	4.55	4.55	4.57
Fisher Paykel	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
FC Forest	1.75	1.73	1.74	1.73
Goodman Fder	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.40
Indep News	4.96	4.95	4.95	4.96
Lion Nathan	3.73	3.68	3.68	3.73
Nat Gas note	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.27	6.23	6.27	6.27
Wilson Horton	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45

Zurich
SPI index: 2306.09 Previous: 2297.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	287	285	285	286
Alusuisse R	962	954	956	955
Ares-Serono B	1025	1008	1025	1025
Baloise Hdg R	2470	2400	2410	2470
ABB B	1458	1448	1458	1448
BK Vision	1470	1460	1465	1465
Bobst B	1720	1720	1725	1725
Ciba Geigy R	1462	1445	1449	1437
CS Holdings R	128	126.75	127.25	127.25
Elektrowatt B	446	444	445	445
Fischer B	1300	1290	1300	1300
Hilti PC	895	885	885	890
Holderbank B	925	915	919	923
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1330	1315	1330	1315
Merkur Hdg R	219	212	213	217
Nestle R	1389	1365	1382	1361
Oerlikon R	115.50	114.50	114.50	115
Pargesa Hld B	1400	1400	1400	1400
PharmVisn B	5580	5500	5550	5540
Pirelli B	152	145	150	148
Roche Hdg PC	9140	9030	9125	9040
Sandoz R	1371	1356	1361	1356
SBC R	234.25	233	234	233.50
Schindler B	1260	1230	1240	1250
SGS B	2835	2760	2760	2830
SMH B	827	821	825	819
Sulzer R	735	725	729	732
Swiss Reins R	1209	1195	1209	1194
Swissair R	1082	1050	1070	1090
UBS B	1223	1206	1211	1215
Winterthur R	722	716	718	713
Zurich Assur R	319	314	319	314

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Securities and Exchange Commission v. Michael Carnicle, Michael Hansen, William Scranton, Randy Glad, Lionel Reiffer, Howard Ray and Arie Fenn, Civil Action No 1:95CV-0110C. This action alleges violations of the antifraud, margin, affiliated transaction, false statements and conversion of assets provisions of the United States securities laws. If you fail to answer as provided for in the summons, published below, you may be enjoined from future violations of these securities laws and ordered to pay civil monetary penalties.
SUMMONS
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to file with the Clerk of this Court and serve upon Dennis K. Arnold, Securities and Exchange Commission, 5670 Wilshire Blvd., 11th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90036 an answer to the Complaint within 20 days after service of this summons upon you. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

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Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
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The Associated Press

Continued on Page 16

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(Continued)

Electronics Slump Cuts Into Forecasts For Growth in Asia

Bloomberg Business News

SINGAPORE — The slowdown in U.S. electronics demand, which is rattling companies in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, prompted some analysts Tuesday to cut their growth estimates for the region.

"People are looking to Asia as a growth region, and when the growth story is under threat, you can't help but be concerned," said Liew Yin Sze, head of research at J.M. Sassoon & Co. in Singapore.

All three of those countries — and, to a lesser extent, Taiwan — have built their economies in part on sales of computer and electronics goods to Western markets. Now, the prolonged slump in European demand and a more recent downturn in U.S. orders have begun to slow Southeast Asia's exports and unnerved investors.

Among Singapore shares, Creative Technology Ltd., a maker of computer peripherals, closed at its record low of 6.75 dollars ($4.76), down 30 cents. IPC Corp., which makes computers and related equipment, sank 4 cents, or 6 percent, to a record low of 60.5 cents.

The trade data prompted economists questioned in a poll to cut their forecasts for Singapore's economic growth an average of half a percentage point, to 8 percent.

Electronics accounts for almost half of Singapore's export-oriented manufacturing sector and about one-fifth of its gross domestic product.

Expectations are also coming down for Malaysia's growth. Bank Negara, the central bank, forecast 8.3 percent growth this year, but Manminder Singh, a Nomura Research Institute economist, cut his forecast to 8 percent, as did Ng Bok Eng of Deutsche Morgan Grenfell. In Malaysia, electronics accounts for one-quarter of exports, analysts say.

While the Thai government has predicted exports would expand 18 percent, Pridiyathorn Devakula, president of the Export-Import Bank of Thailand, said growth would be no more than 15 percent.

In Taiwan as well, the largest electronics companies have not been spared, although the impact on economic growth is not as acute as in Southeast Asia. Tatung Co., which makes electronic goods for export, ended at 59.50 dollars ($2.16), down 50 cents. Acer Peripherals Inc., one of the world's largest makers of computer monitors, fell 10 cents to 55.

■ China Plans Chip Plant

China is seeking foreign investors for a $1 billion semiconductor plant with a capacity of 20,000 chips a month, Bloomberg Business News reported from Shanghai.

Construction of the Huahong Microelectronics Co. factory is to begin in October, Ning Hong, a Ministry of Electronics Industries official, was quoted as saying.

Saks Assists Isetan Plan For Barneys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Isetan Co. said Thursday that it was considering proposing a reorganization plan for Barneys Inc. that would turn management of the New York-based clothing retailer over to Saks Holdings Inc.

Isetan has been linked to Barneys since 1989, but whether its investments in the retailer are equity or loans is the subject of a dispute between the companies.

Barneys filed for bankruptcy protection in January, largely, analysts have said, to extract concessions from the Japanese company, which is its landlord at a number of sites.

Saks and Isetan said they were "the parties with the greatest potential to develop a plan of reorganization that can offer a workable solution for creditors while preserving the value of the Barneys franchise."

Saks would control a reorganized Barneys, while Isetan would lease it U.S. sites while retaining rights to the Barneys name and trademarks in Asia.

Dickson Concept (International) Ltd. of Hong Kong has said it was considering buying Barneys.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

This Army Means Business

Hanoi's Military Shifts Sights to Marketplace

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — In a recently refurbished army museum here, an exhibit on the war against the Americans shrank slightly to make room for a new display showing the military's role in the civilian economy, building dikes and electrification projects.

Since its founding in 1945, the People's Army of Vietnam has defeated France and the United States, held the northern border against a Chinese incursion and tamed neighboring Cambodia. But the army, while continuing to play a vital role in Vietnam, is in transition, without a war to fight for the first time since its creation.

As a result, it is shifting its targets from foreign invaders to internal security threats and its energies from the battlefield to the marketplace.

Vietnam's military has only half the estimated 1.2 million troops it fielded less than a decade ago. According to one Western diplomat in Hanoi, it now includes an army of about 550,000 soldiers, a navy of 40,000, an air force of 15,000 and a paramilitary force of 15,000. Still, even as the military has shrunk, its budget has risen every year since 1992, to $890 million last year, so it has sought ways to turn a profit.

Like the People's Liberation Army in China, which has become a major economic power there, Vietnam's military has quickly seized new opportunities and now owns 300 major state enterprises.

"At the moment, the army is one of the more popular institutions in Vietnam because of its relative image of not being corrupt," said Carlyle A. Thayer, who heads the School of Politics at the Australian Defense Force Academy and specializes in the Vietnamese military.

It has turned some of its vast rural and urban holdings into real-estate enterprises and converted agricultural land that supported troops into agribusinesses including rubber, tobacco and coffee plantations.

In some cases, demobilized units have remained essentially intact, with engineering battalions reinventing themselves as engineering companies and signal corps re-emerging as communications concerns.

"What was formerly a military unit is now a construction company, and the officers of the unit have become directors of the company," said Charles Searcy, who represents the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation in Hanoi.

In Vietnam's newly vibrant civilian economy, the military seems to be everywhere, managing hotels, a laundry service and a travel agency; mining coal; running a bank; chartering helicopters, and manufacturing electric fans, raincoats, transformers and bicycle parts. Sales last year in military-run enterprises were $360 million, up 25 percent from the year before, the official Vietnam News Agency said in February.

It reported that the military had entered into 49 ventures with foreign companies, valued at $445 million, mostly construction and ship-and-plane repair. Foreign business executives in Vietnam said these ventures included contracts with a Japanese candy company and with Daewoo Corp. of South Korea, which plans to assemble automobiles here.

At the Communist Party Congress that ended early this month, the army extended its political power and focused on a new mission, one of guarding against the "hostile forces" of Western influence unleashed by the country's newly liberalized economy.

"Without the military, disorder may occur," said Do Muoi, the party general secretary. In a time of fundamental change, Vietnam is counting on its military and security forces to maintain party control and to ensure that the West, defeated in war, does not win over the country through economic and social change.

The Congress increased the representation of military and internal-security forces on the 18-member Politburo to six from four and gave them three of five positions on a new standing committee that is to run day-to-day affairs.

But the new political power of the armed forces reflects a desire to protect Vietnam's political and social structure rather than any retrenchment of economic liberalization, foreign military analysts said. The army has already committed itself to the marketplace, they said.

Disney to Offer Tokuma Films in West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Walt Disney Co. said Tuesday it would distribute movies of Tokuma Group of Japan in the United States and Europe.

Disney, the world's largest entertainment company, will also make video tapes of Tokuma's movies and sell them worldwide.

At first, Walt Disney will market eight popular animated movies produced by the Japanese animator Hayao Miyazaki as early as this year, said Yasuyoshi Tokuma, chairman of Tokuma Group.

The distribution of Mr. Miyazaki's animated films abroad has until now been largely limited to markets such as Hong Kong and Taiwan.

"In the age of the information revolution, we will have to focus our strategy on globalization," said Mr. Tokuma. "An alliance with the global company Disney will help make that possible."

The animated movies, all produced by a movie director Hayao Miyazaki, include "My Neighbor Totoro," "Kiki's Delivery Service," "Porco Ross" and "Pompoko."

"Miyazaki's films feature the same kind of quality family entertainment that Disney has always strived to produce," said Joe Roth, chairman of Walt Disney Studios.

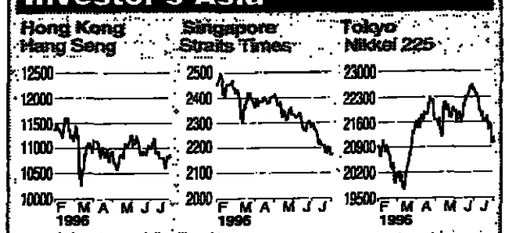
Disney will also distribute a popular movie, "Shall We Dance," worldwide. The movie was produced by Daiei Ltd., a subsidiary of Tokuma Group. The movie, featuring Japanese office workers, known as salary men, was the first big hit for a long time in the Japanese movie industry.

Disney and Tokuma refused to specify how much money was involved in forming the alliance. But Mr. Tokuma did say, "Disney has paid us a huge amount of money," especially for Shall We Dance.

The two companies are planning to strengthen their relationship in the future, by publishing magazines, making game software and organizing entertainment events.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,866.30	10,798.80	+0.62
Singapore	Straits Times	2,169.47	2,174.06	-0.21
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,136.80	2,152.40	-0.76
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,163.69	21,005.83	+0.75
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,107.28	1,111.97	-0.42
Bangkok	SET	1,164.81	1,164.19	+0.05
Seoul	Composite Index	838.78	838.75	Unch.
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,068.16	6,139.00	-1.16
Manila	PSE	3,170.10	3,217.42	-1.47
Jakarta	Composite Index	578.19	579.75	-0.27
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,085.87	2,085.87	+0.13
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,583.06	3,696.22	-3.74

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Procter & Gamble Co.** announced the opening of a factory in Thailand to make hair-care products, diapers and sanitary napkins.

• **South Korea's** trade minister, Park Jae Yoon has forecast his country's investment in Pakistan in 2000 will be $140 million, 10 times what it is now, officials said.

• **Japan's** economic recovery was continuing at a moderate pace, the Bank of Japan said in its quarterly economic review, sending mixed signals to market analysts.

• **Hyundai Corp.** and three of its subsidiaries expect approval next month for a $95 million project to build Vietnam's largest shipyard in Khanh Hoa province.

• **Taiwan's** unemployment rate in June climbed to 2.6 percent, a nine-year high.

• **Jollibee Foods Corp.**, the Philippines' largest fast-food chain, is to open five more branches in the Middle East and Asia.

•**News Corp.** has bowed to pressure from the Australian Stock Exchange and disclosed that it controlled 18.72 percent of newspaper publisher **John Fairfax Holdings Ltd.** between November 23, 1995, and February 23, 1996.

AP, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

Small Project for Apple and IBM

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Apple Computer Inc. said Tuesday that it and International Business Machines Corp. were developing a computer smaller than notebook size for the Japanese market and planned to start selling it under the Apple name next spring.

The computer will have the Macintosh operating system and the PowerPC microprocessor developed jointly with IBM and Motorola Inc. Apple and IBM refused to discuss details, but the computer is expected to be designed only for Macintosh software, not for Windows or IBM PC software.

STOCKS: *Will There Be Buyers After a Collapse?*

Continued from Page 11

perhaps investors would react to the suddenly closed markets by vowing to get out at the first opportunity.

The effect of a closing could be particularly acute in the mutual-fund industry. Investors who call their fund companies before 4 P.M. are able to buy or sell at the net-asset value for that day, adjusted for sales charges.

The fund industry has decided that in case of a suspension of trading, it will post net-asset values based on prices at the time trading was halted, according to the Investment Company Institute, a trade group. That will mean that if the Big Board closed at, say, 3:15 P.M., investors who learn the prices of stocks at the halt would be able to buy or sell their funds based on those prices for the next 45 minutes.

Circuit-breakers were adopted for the stock market in 1988, after the Dow Jones industrials fell 22.6 percent, or 508 points, in one day in October 1987. When they were adopted, a 250-point change would have been a move of almost 12 percent; now it would be less than 5 percent. But the exchange has resisted proposals to change the target to a percentage figure, saying it would be too difficult for investors to understand, and it has refused to raise the limit.

MultiManager N.V.
NAV: 30 June 1996

"Attachments have been made against assets of MultiManager in Amsterdam. The possible effect of these attachments have not been taken into account in computing the above mentioned net asset values. Therefore the mentioned NAV's are provisional. The attachments may affect the redemption of shares."

See Int'l Funds Section for NAV's.

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1. What was the name of the network that was the precursor to Internet?
a) Cyberspace b) APPLETALK c)ARPANET d) Lost in Space

2. The term "cyberspace" was coined by:
a) H. G. Wells b) Steven Jobs c) Isaac Asimov d) William Gibson

3. The program used to surf the World Wide Web is commonly known as:
a) a surfer b) a browser c) Mosaic™ d) hypercard

4. What is the name of the WWW's language?
a) URML b) DOS c) HTML d) LISA

5. What does URL stands for?
a) Union Labor Rights b) Uniform Resource Locator
c) Ubiquitous Role Listing d) Uplink Ring Loop

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1) Entries must be received no later than Sept. 1, 1996.
2) Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.
3) Entries will not be accepted from staff, families and agents of the newspaper or Apple Computer.
4) No correspondance will be entered into. Proof of postage or e-mail return request will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
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SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

New U.S. Classic

FOOTBALL U.S. television has finally created a college football championship game. ABC, the U.S. network announced Tuesday that it had signed a seven-year deal with the existing bowl alliance, the Big Ten and Pac-10 conferences that will bring the six major conferences together in a bowl package for the first time.

The site of the first title game has yet to be determined, but the Rose Bowl will be the site of the championship game in 2002, ABC said. *(AP)*

Milan Dealing for Kanu

SOCCER Internazionale Milan said Tuesday it had reached agreement in principle with the Dutch club Ajax Amsterdam to buy the young Nigerian striker Nwankwo Kanu. The Italian club said it was waiting to discuss details with Kanu, who is playing for Nigeria in the Olympics. Italian media said Ajax had accepted $2.0 million for Kanu, whose contract with the Dutch team expired this summer. *(Reuters)*

• The Danish midfielder Allan Nielsen has signed a four-year, £1.65-million ($2.56-million) contract with the English Premier League club Tottenham, his club, Brondby, said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

So, Get Another Umpire

BASEBALL If you don't like the call, thumb the umpire. That's what happened Monday in the Big South League when a game between the Greenville Bluesmen and Tennessee Tomahawks was declared a forfeit. Rather than accept what they felt were biased calls by the home plate umpire, Carlos Flores, the Tomahawks' manager and the team owner met with Greenville's manager. The teams agreed to continue the game Tuesday — with a new set of umpires. *(AP)*

Official Investigated

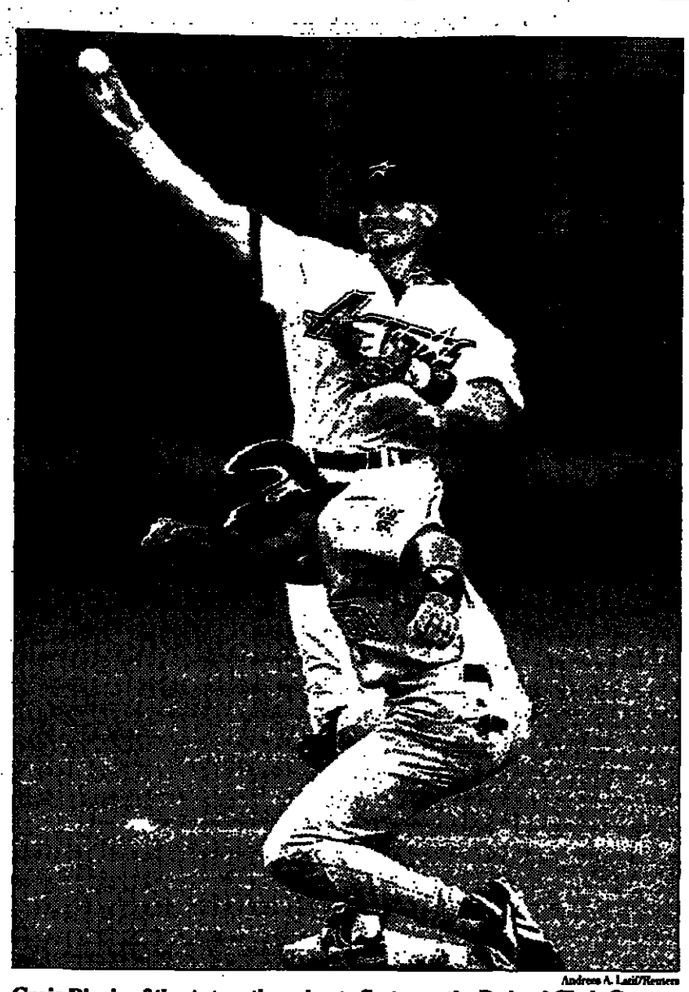
BOXING The International Boxing Federation president, Robert Lee, is being investigated by U.S. federal officials on charges that he accepted payoffs in exchange for fixing boxers' rankings. The New York Post reported that Bob Arum, one of boxing's top promoters, was given immunity for his testimony that said he paid Lee to rig the ratings, used to determine which fighters get title shots. *(AP)*

Sonics Sign McIlvaine

BASKETBALL The Seattle SuperSonics signed Jim McIlvaine, 24, a backup with the Washington Bullets last season to a seven-year, $35 million contract to be their new starting center. *(AP)*

• The Golden State Warriors on Monday re-signed their leading scorer, Latrell Sprewell, to a four-year contract reportedly worth more than $32 million. *(Reuters)*

•Isaiah Rider, the Minnesota Timberwolves' top scorer has been traded to the Portland Trail Blazers for Bill Curley, James Robinson and a No. 1 draft pick, a Minneapolis radio station reported Tuesday. *(AP)*



Andrew A. Lacl/Reuters

Craig Biggio of the Astros throwing to first over the Padres' Chris Gomez.

Twins Down Orioles and Spoil Murray's Homecoming Bash

The Associated Press

Eddie Murray enjoyed a triumphant return to Baltimore. Unfortunately, the Orioles did not.

Murray, playing his first game in a Baltimore uniform since 1988, received a standing ovation on his first trip to the plate and later hit his 492d career home run. But the Minnesota Twins ruined the occasion with a 9-5 victory Monday.

Roberto Kelly drove in three runs and Dave Hollins homered for the Twins.

After Murray hit his two-run blast in the fifth inning, the crowd at Camden Yards cheered long enough that he came out of the dugout for a curtain call, waving his cap.

"It was nice of the fans to do that," he said. "I just wish we could have won the ballgame."

Rangers 6, Yankees 1 In New York, Ken Hill (11-5) pitched a six-hitter and Texas backed him with two-run homers by Juan Gonzalez and Dean Palmer.

Royals 5, Red Sox 2 Tim Belcher gave up Mo Vaughn's 30th home run, but little else as Kansas City won in Boston. Belcher allowed six hits in his first complete game since last July 27.

Indians 4, Blue Jays 2 In Toronto, umpire Mike Everitt lost track of the count and allowed Cleveland's Jim Thome to walk on only three balls, loading the bases. *Albert Belle followed* with a drive to left fielder Joe Carter. Center fielder Otis Nixon bumped into him, and the ball fell out of Carter's glove for a three-run double.

Athletics 6, White Sox 5 In Chicago, Oakland's Damon Mashore scored from second base on Geronimo Berroa's infield hit with two outs in the ninth inning, breaking a tie at 5.

Angels 1, Tigers 0 Chuck Finley won for the first time in more than a month as Jim Edmonds' home run was enough for host California against Detroit.

Finley pitched 7⅓ innings and recorded his 1,500th career strikeout.

Mariners 8, Brewers 3 Doug Strange hit *the first grand slam of his career, keying a* six-run rally in the eighth inning that sent Seattle over visiting Milwaukee.

In National League games:

Giants 3, Cubs 2 In San Francisco, Ryne Sandberg, the best-fielding second baseman in baseball history, committed only his second error of the season.

But with the score tied, runners at first and third, and two outs in the bottom of the ninth, it cost Chicago a game.

Braves 8, Cardinals 6 In St. Louis, Javier Lopez and Mark Whiten each hit two-run, pinch-hit homers as Atlanta rallied from a five-run deficit.

Astros 1, Padres 0 Houston's John Cangelosi led off the bottom of the first with a single and stole second. Walks to Craig Biggio and Derek Bell loaded the bases for Sean Berry, who hit a sacrifice fly for the run that beat visiting San Diego.

Reds 5, Phillies 2; Reds 5, Phillies 3 Eric Davis hit two home runs in the first game, *Thomas Howard hit a two-run double in* the ninth inning of the second game and Jeff Brantley saved both as Cincinnati swept a doubleheader in Philadelphia.

Wife Sells Husband for 2d Time

Uses Cash to Pay for New Man – for Soccer Club

Special to the Herald Tribune

THERE IS MORE hard truth than romance in this tale. Karren Brady, young, female, and as all the newspapers say, attractive, is managing director at Birmingham City soccer club.

Paul Peschisolido is her husband and was, until Monday, her player. But Birmingham, with a new coach reshaping the team, needed ready cash to bid for a striker. "Peschi" had to go.

His wife did the deal, sold hubby for $825,000, and provided the coach with a down payment for the $1 million needed to buy a new center forward, Mike Newell.

Peschisolido is the man of the house and father of their newborn child, but business is business to the only woman running a professional soccer club in England.

Those asking whether motherhood might mellow her, or whether parental responsibility might compromise the hard-nosed control of corporate purse strings had their answer: not at all.

Ms. Brady has given up the powder-blue company Porsche for a more practical car now that baby makes three, but her workaholic grasp of business has not slackened to allow sentiment to intrude.

Paolo Pasquale Peschisolido, as her Canadian-born husband was christened, was dispatched to West Bromwich Albion, a rival team an easy drive down the road on the outskirts of Birmingham. He should still be home by feeding time, even if West Bromwich is a slightly less fashionable setting for his goal- scoring ambitions.

Karren Brady, a Catholic convent-educated Londoner known for being opinionated, was given the rundown Birmingham City club to restore when her boss, the soft-core pornography publisher David Sullivan, bought the club and its debts in 1992.

She was 23 and working as Sullivan's sales and marketing director, after having impressed him when she knocked on his door to sell him commercial radio-advertising time.

Able to mix coyness with coarseness, Brady did, however, let it be known that soccer players were not her cup of tea. To all the rumors that she wore her micro skirts to attract players, she would respond: "I prefer older men." Peschisolido, who at 5 feet 4 inches (1.6 meters) stood head and shoulders below the rest, was quick of mind and of wit, bred from Italian stock. He was also as much an outsider to Birmingham as she was.

In her book "Brady Plays the Blues," she described herself and her husband as two lonely soulsthrown together on appearances for the club, love blossoming after she visited him in hospital following a soccer injury.

WHEN THEIR secret was revealed — by a typical piece of tabloid journalism headlined "Man-Hungry Soccer Boss Stole My Man" (the claim of a former girlfriend of Peschisolido) — Ms. Brady had first to tell Sullivan. A few months later, she agreed to a demand from Barry Fry, then the team's manager, to sell Peschisolido. Having the managing director's fiancée in the dressing room made life difficult.

Peschisolido went, before the marriage, to Stoke City, then was brought back four months ago, but has now been sold again to accommodate the team's rebuilding program.

The new team manager, Trevor Francis, has little time to work the small miracle of raising The Blues, as Birmingham is affectionately known, to the image it had when he, in the 1970s, was a teenage cult figure there.

Francis has a higher profile even than "Princess," as the team's fans call Ms. Brady. His predecessor, Fry, was fired by the board not least because his compulsive turnover of moderate players — 61 in under three years — was getting the club nowhere. Brady, new to parenthood, admitted it brought a lump to her throat to tell Fry because she knew he had six children.

But this lady, driven to repaying the $12 million that Sullivan and two directors, the Gold brothers, had invested, did what had to be done. Fry had not heeded her warning a year ago that Birmingham, its ground vibrantly rebuilt, had to start recruiting million-dollar players to lift it to Premiership status rather than 10 players of lesser caliber that he would invariably gamble upon.

The lady's instincts were right, as they probably had been in week one when she rid the club of its chief scout. He, the talent spotter for her business, had previously been the team's catering manager. "It was farcical," said Brady. Farce and football go together.

Close by, Coventry City on Tuesday signed Gary McAllister, the favorite player of Leeds United, for $4.5 million. When Howard Wilkinson, Leeds' team manager, tried to appease fans, his analogy reflected the man's world of soccer: "Would someone," he asked, "force a wife to stay if she wanted to go and live with someone else?" Ms. Brady would smile at the heat in somebody else's kitchen.

Vantage Point / **ROB HUGHES**

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	58	39	.598	—
Baltimore	52	47	.525	8
Boston	44	53	.454	14
Toronto	44	55	.444	15
Detroit	30	70	.300	29½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	60	39	.606	—
Chicago	55	44	.556	5
Milwaukee	49	49	.500	10½
Minnesota	46	52	.469	13½
Kansas City	45	55	.450	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	57	42	.576	—
Seattle	53	44	.546	3
Oakland	51	49	.510	6½
California	48	52	.480	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	61	37	.622	—
Montreal	53	44	.546	7½
Florida	47	51	.480	14
New York	47	51	.480	14
Philadelphia	41	58	.414	20½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	54	45	.545	—
Houston	53	48	.525	2
Cincinnati	46	49	.484	6
Chicago	45	53	.459	8½
Pittsburgh	43	54	.443	10
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	53	48	.525	—
Los Angeles	52	48	.520	½
Colorado	50	47	.515	1
San Francisco	43	55	.439	8½

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 001 001 102—5 12 0
Boston 000 200 000—2 6 1
Belcher and Macfarlane; Gordon, Stanton (7) and Hatteberg, Stanley (9). W—Belcher, 9-5. L—Gordon, 7-5. HRs—Kansas City, Macfarlane (12). Boston, M. Vaughn (30).

Texas 003 002 007—6 11 0
New York 010 000 000—1 6 0
K.Hill and I. Rodriguez; Rogers, J. Nelson (8), Mecir (9) and Girardi. W—K. Hill, 11-5. L—Rogers, 6-5. HRs—Texas, J. Gonzalez (28), Palmer (23).

Minnesota 301 030 020—9 16 1
Baltimore 101 120 000—5 10 0
Robertson, Trombley (6) and Durant; Haynes, Krivda (5), Shepherd (8) and Holles. W—Robertson, 4-9. L—Haynes, 3-6. HRs—Minnesota, D.Hollins (11). Baltimore, Murray (13), Holles (16).

Cleveland 002 000 010—4 8 2
Toronto 000 100 100—2 4 0
Hershiser, Assenmacher (8), Mesa (8) and S. Alomar; Hanson, Quantrill (9) and O'Brien. W—Hershiser, 10-6. L—Hanson, 8-12. Sv—Mesa (25).

Oakland 000 010 131—6 12 0
Chicago 110 002 100—5 8 0
Wasdin, Groom (6), Taylor (8) and Steinbach; Tapani, Karchner (8) and Karkovice. W—Taylor, 5-2. L—Karchner, 7-3. HRs—Oakland, Steinbach 2 (23). Chicago, Phillips (8), Turtabull (15).

Detroit 000 000 000—0 6 0
California 001 000 00x—1 4 1
Olivares and Ausmus; Finley, Percival (8) and Fabregas. W—Finley, 10-8. L—Olivares, 4-7. Sv—Percival (26). HR—California, Edmonds (15).

Milwaukee 000 300 000—3 5 1
Seattle 001 010 06x—8 13 1
McDonald, Lloyd (5), J. Mercedes (8), Sparks (8) and Matheny, Levis (8); M. Wagner and D. Wilson. W—M. Wagner, 3-2. L—J. Mercedes, 0-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Jaha (21). Seattle, Griffey Jr. (28), Strange (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 100 010—2 6 1
San Francisco 000 000 201—3 5 0
Telemaco, Bottenfield (6), B. Patterson (9) and Servais; Fernandez, Poole (8), Bautista (9) and Manwaring. W—Bautista, 3-1. L—Bottenfield, 1-1. HRs—Chicago, Sandberg (16). San Francisco, Batiste (2).

(First game)

Cincinnati 310 000 010—5 9 1
Philadelphia 000 000 200—2 9 3
Portugal, Carrasco (8), J. Brantley (9) and J. Oliver; Mulholland, Blazier (8), Frey (9) and Santiago. W—Portugal, 7-6. L—Mulholland, 7-7. Sv—J. Brantley (25). HRs—Cincinnati, E. Davis 2 (17). J. Oliver (7).

(Second game)

Cincinnati 000 001 013—5 12 0
Philadelphia 102 000 000—3 10 0
Service, Show (6), Le.Smith (8), J. Brantley (9) and Taubensee; B.Munoz, Frey (7), Borland (7), K. Ryan (8) and Lieberthal. W—Le.Smith, 2-2. L—K. Ryan, 2-4. Sv—J. Brantley (26).

San Diego 000 000 000—0 4 0
Houston 100 000 00x—1 3 0
Hamilton and B. Johnson; Reynolds, W. Wagner (7) and R. Wilkins. W—Reynolds, 12-6. L—Hamilton, 10-5. Sv—W. Wagner (5).

Atlanta 000 302 120—8 11 1
St. Louis 220 010 000—6 11 0
Woodall, Bielecki (4), McMichael (6), Clontz (8), Wohlers (9) and Ed.Perez; An.Benes, Parrett (7), Fossas (7), T. J.Mathews (7), Honeycutt (9) and Pagnozzi. W—McMichael, 5-2. L—T. J.Mathews, 1-3. Sv—Wohlers (22).

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Recalled LHP Rick Krivda from Rochester, IL. Put LHP Arthur Rhodes on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 14.

OAKLAND—Recalled RHP Willie Adams from Edmonton, PCL. Optioned RHP Bobby Chouinard to Edmonton.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

MONTREAL—Put OF Sherman Obando on 15-day disabled list. Recalled OF Moises Alou from Ottawa, IL.

PHILADELPHIA—Placed INF Mike Benjamin on 15-day disabled list. Sent OF J.R. Phillips to Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, IL. Recalled OF Manny Martinez from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre. Activated RHP Bobby Munoz and OF Glenn Murray from 15-day disabled list.

PITTSBURGH—Placed 2B Carlos Garcia on 15-day disabled list. Recalled OF Jermaine Allensworth from Calgary, PCL.

SAN FRANCISCO—Recalled 3B Bill Mueller from Phoenix, PCL. Optioned RHP Steve Bourgeois to Phoenix.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

CLEVELAND—Announced retirement of C Brad Daugherty.

DENVER—Re-signed G Bryant Stith.

GOLDEN STATE—Re-signed G Latrell Sprewell to multi-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Renounced rights to F Tony Massenburg.

SEATTLE—Signed C Jim McIlvaine to 7-year contract.

VANCOUVER—Signed G Lee Mayberry to 4-year contract. Waived G Byron Scott.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

NFL—Suspended Indianapolis Colts FB Roosevelt Potts for four games for violating the league's substance abuse program.

ARIZONA—Signed LB Ronnie Woolfork.

ATLANTA—Signed CB Tim McKyer to 3-year contract; Released DL Trent Zenkewic.

CAROLINA—Agreed to terms with WR Muhsin Muhammad.

CHICAGO—Signed QB Matt Blundin to 1-year contract.

DENVER—Signed CB Tory James. Waived OL Harry Galbreath.

JACKSONVILLE—Signed WR Keenan McCardell to 4-year contract.

NEW ENGLAND—Put FB Rupert Grant on injured reserve; Waived S Chico Nelson.

PHILADELPHIA—Released CB Michael Davis.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

DALLAS—Signed G Arturs Irbe to one-year contract.

WASHINGTON—Signed D Phil Housley to 3-year contract.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:

http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

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DENNIS THE MENACE

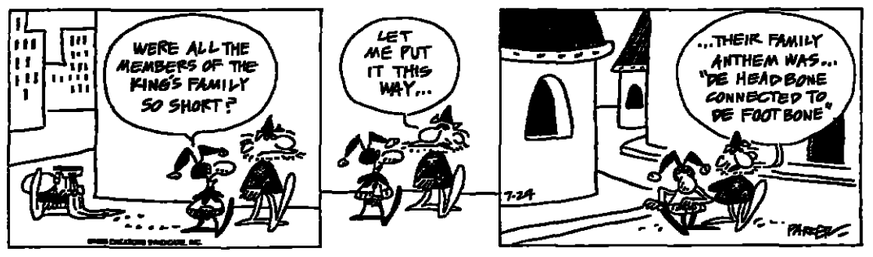
"HOW COME MOSQUITOES LIKE EVERYBODY, AND NOBODY LIKES THEM?"

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEWTI

ESOLO

SACCES

ALDLAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

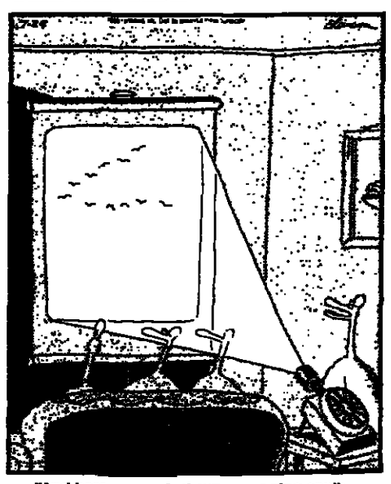
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: Answer: FENCE DEMON PRIMED ISLAND
What the patients considered the chatty waiters – FRIENDS IN DEED

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



"And here we are last summer going south. ... Wait a minute, Irene! We went *north* last summer! The stupid slide's in backward!"

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

Country Standings

	G	S	B	Tot.
Russia	8	2	2	12
United States	5	10	2	17
France	4	3	5	12
Poland	4	1	0	5
China	3	4	3	10
South Korea	3	1	2	6
Turkey	3	0	0	3
Italy	2	2	3	7
Belgium	2	1	1	4
Ireland	2	0	0	2
Japan	1	2	0	3
Australia	1	0	4	5
South Africa	1	0	1	2
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Armenia	1	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	1
New Zealand	1	0	0	1
Romania	1	0	0	1
Germany	0	6	7	13
Belarus	0	3	1	4
Cuba	0	2	1	3
Greece	0	2	0	2
Brazil	0	1	2	3
Sweden	0	1	1	2
Austria	0	1	0	1
Spain	0	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	4	4
Hungary	0	0	3	3
Netherlands	0	0	4	4
Canada	0	0	2	2
Ukraine	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1

Monday's Finals

FENCING
MEN'S INDIVIDUAL FOIL
GOLD—Alessandro Puccini, Italy
SILVER—Lionel Plumenail, France
BRONZE—Franck Boidin, France
WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL FOIL
GOLD—Laura Badea, Romania
SILVER—Valentina Vezzali, Italy
BRONZE—Giovanna Trillini, Italy
GYMNASTICS
MEN'S TEAM
GOLD—Russia
SILVER—China
BRONZE—Ukraine
JUDO
MEN'S MIDDLEWEIGHT
GOLD—Jeon Ki-young, South Korea
SILVER—Armen Bagdasarov, Uzbekistan
BRONZE—Marko Spittka, Germany and Mark Huizinga, Netherlands
WOMEN'S MIDDLEWEIGHT
GOLD—Cho Min-sun, South Korea
SILVER—Aneta Szczepanska, Poland
BRONZE—Wang Xianbo, China and Claudia Zwiers, Netherlands
SHOOTING
MEN'S AIR RIFLE
GOLD—Artem Khadzhibekov, Russia
SILVER—Wolfram Waibel Jr., Austria
BRONZE—Jean-Pierre Amat, France
SWIMMING
MEN'S 100 FREESTYLE
GOLD—Alexander Popov, Russia
SILVER—Gary Hall Jr., Phoenix
BRONZE—Gustavo Borges, Brazil
MEN'S 200 BUTTERFLY
GOLD—Denis Pankratov, Russia
SILVER—Tom Malchow, St. Paul, Minn.
BRONZE—Scott Goodman, Australia
WOMEN'S 400 FREESTYLE
GOLD—Michelle Smith, Ireland
SILVER—Dagmar Hase, Germany
BRONZE—Kirsten Vlieghuis, Netherlands
WOMEN'S 100 BACKSTROKE
GOLD—Beth Botsford, U.S.
SILVER—Whitney Hedgepeth, U.S.
BRONZE—Marianne Kriel, South Africa
WOMEN'S 400 FREESTYLE RELAY
GOLD—United States
SILVER—China
BRONZE—Germany
WEIGHTLIFTING
64-kg (141 POUNDS)
GOLD—Naim Suleymanoglu, Turkey
SILVER—Valerios Leonidis, Greece
BRONZE—Xiao Jiangang, China

BASEBALL

	W	L	Pts.
Cuba	3	0	6
United States	2	0	4
Italy	1	1	2
Japan	1	1	2
Nicaragua	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	2
Australia	0	2	0
South Korea	0	2	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Nicaragua 7, Italy 2
United States 7, South Korea 2
TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Cuba 18, Netherlands 2

BASKETBALL

MEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
United States	2	0	4
Argentina	1	1	3
China	1	1	3
Croatia	1	1	3
Lithuania	1	1	3
Angola	0	2	2

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Yugoslavia	2	0	4
Australia	1	1	3
Brazil	1	1	3
Greece	1	1	3
Puerto Rico	1	1	3
South Korea	0	2	2

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Croatia 109, China 78
Puerto Rico 98, South Korea 86
Yugoslavia 91, Austria 68
Argentina 65, Lithuania 61
United States 87, Angola 54

WOMEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
Italy	2	0	4
Japan	1	1	3
Brazil	1	0	2
Russia	1	0	2
Canada	0	2	2
China	0	2	2

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Australia	1	0	2
Ukraine	1	1	2
United States	2	0	4
Cuba	0	1	1
South Korea	0	1	1
Zaire	0	1	1

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Italy 59, Canada 54
Japan 75, China 72
United States 98, Ukraine 65

BEACH VOLLEYBALL

MEN
FIRST ROUND
Javier Bosma Minguez and Sixto Jimenez Galan, Spain, def. Markoji Markoji and Mohamed Nurmufid, Indonesia, 15-7
SECOND ROUND
Marek Pakosta and Michal Palinek, Czech Republic, def. Miguel Angel Martin Prieto and Javier Yuste Moniz, Spain, 15-11; Julien Prosser and Lee Zahner, Australia, def. Edward Raymond Drakich and Marc Dunn, Canada, 15-6.
Jean-Philippe Jodard and Christian Penigaud, France, def. Avo Keel and Kaido Kreen, Estonia, 15-8; Andrea Ghiurghi and Nicola Grigolo, Italy, def. Glenn Hamilton and Reid Hamilton, New Zealand, 15-8.
Axel Hager and Jorg Ahmann, Germany def. Shoji Setoyama and Kazuyuki Takao, Japan, 15-8; Francisco Alvarez and Juan Miguel Rosell Milanes, Cuba def. Tom Englen and Fredrik Petersson, Sweden, 15-3.
WOMEN
FIRST ROUND
Brigitte Lesage and Anabelle Prawerman, France, def. Mayra Yorazath Huerta Hernandez and Velia Eguiluz Soto, Mexico, 15-11; Ni Putu Timy Yudhani Rahayu and Engel Berta Etta Kaize, Indonesia, def. Margo Malowney and Barb Broen Ouellette, Canada, 15-10.
Gail Castro and Debra Richardson, U.S., def. Lisette Van De Ven and Debora Schoon Kadijk, Netherlands, 15-4; Anita Spring and Liane Fenwick, Australia, def. Sachiko Fujita and Yukiko Takahashi, Japan, 15-10; Holly McPeak and Nancy Reno, U.S., def. Lesage and Prawerman, France, 15-4.
Monica Rodrigues and Adriana Samuel Ramos, Brazil, def. Anna Maria Solazzi and Consuelo Turetta, Italy, 17-15; Beate Buehler and Danja Muesch, Germany, def. Yukiko Ishizaka and Teruko Nakano, Japan, 15-8; Barbra Fontana Harris and Linda Hanley, United States, def. Merita Berntsen and Ragni Hestad, Norway, 15-8.
Natalie Cook and Kerri Ann Pottharst, Australia, def. 11-Audrey Cooper and Amanda Glover, Britain, 15-4; Sandra Pires Tavares and Jacqueline Silva Cruz, Brazil, def. Ni Putu Timy Yudhani Rahayu and Engel Berta Kaize Indonesia, 15-2

BOXING

FIRST ROUND
FLYWEIGHT (51kg)
Bonifacio Mukuka, Zambia, def. Mohamed Zbir, Morocco, points; Albert Pakeev, Russia, def. Richard Sunee, Mauritius, pts; Khaled Falah, Syria, def. Pornchai Phaovan, Thailand, pts; Daniel Reyes, Colombia, def. Tebebu Behonebn, Ethiopia, pts.
Maikro Romero, Cuba def. Eric Morel, U.S., pts; Lernik Papian, Armenia def. Kazumasa Tsujimoto, Japan, pts; Igor Samoilenko, Moldova def. Omar Adorno, Puerto Rico, pts; Elias Recaido, Philippines def. Arson Maphosa, Zimbabwe, pts.
FEATHERWEIGHT (57kg)
Ramaz Paliani, Russia, def. Shin Soo-young, South Korea, points; Phillip Ndou, South Africa, def. Casey Patton, Canada, referee stopped contest first round; Kensing Somluck, Thailand, def. Luis Seda, Puerto Rico, pts; Daniel Attah, Nigeria, def. Lynch Ipera Papua New Guinea, pts; Jozsef Nagy, Hungary, def. John Kelman, Barbados, rsc 3rd round.
Pablo Chacon, Argentina, def. Tyson Gray, Jamaica, pts; Josian Lebon, Mauritius, def. Serdar Yagli, Turkey, pts; Falk Huste Germany, def. David Burke, Britain, pts; Ulugbek Ibragimov Uzbekistan, def. Naranchogt Lamgen, Mongolia, rsc 2nd round; Robert Peden, Australia, def. Mohamed Achik, Morocco, pts.
Serafim Todorov, Bulgaria, def. Evgenii Shestakov, Ukraine, pts; Rogelio de Brito, Brazil, def. Nemo Bahari, Indonesia, pts; Lorenzo Aragon, Cuba, def. Noureddine Medjhoud, Algeria, pts; Floyd Mayweather, U.S., def. Bakhtiyar Tileganov Kazakhstan, rsc 2nd round; Artur Gevorgyan, Armenia, def. Elvis Kanamegui, Cameroon, pts.
LIGHT-MIDDLEWEIGHT (71-kg)
Rival Cadeau, Seychelles def. Jorge Silva, Brazil, points; Karim Tulaganov, Uzbekistan def. Oscar Gomez, Argentina, referee stopped contest in 3d round; Yared Wolde, Ethiopia def. Kirt Stenette, Trinidad, points; David Reid, U.S. def. Lee Won-kyun, South Korea, points.
MIDDLEWEIGHT (75kg)
Zsolt Erdei, Hungary, def. Juan Pablo Lopez, Mexico, referee stopped contest, 3d round; Tomasz Borowski, Poland, def. Mohamed Mesbahi, Morocco, points; Hiroshi Nakano, Japan, def. Chen Tao, China, pts; Akaki Kakauridze, Georgia, def. Ricardo Araneda Chile, pts.
Mohamed Bahari, Algeria, def. Thomas Marcus, Barbados, referee stopped contest, 2d round; Brian Magee, Ireland, def. Randall Thompson, Canada, points; Betrand Tetsia Cameroon, def. Moon Lim-chul, South Korea, pts; Ricardo Rodriguez, Brazil, def. Bob Gasio Western Samoa, pts.
Rhoshii Wells, U.S., def. Seifid Dashti K. Molai, Iran, pts; Dilshod Yarbekov, Uzbekistan, def. Brian Johansen, Denmark, rsc 3rd round; Ludovik Plachetka, Czech Republic, def. Don Mathonjwa, Swaziland, pts; Ariel Hernandez, Cuba, def. Salim Khory, Egypt, pts.
Sven Ottke, Germany, def. Jean-Paul Mendy, France, pts; Alexander Lebziak Russia, def. Rowan Donaldson, Jamaica, pts; Justann Crawford, Australia, def. Sackey Shivute, Namibia, points.

EQUESTRIAN

3 DAY TEAM EVENT
DRESSAGE—2D ROUND
1, U. S., 123.00 penalty points; 2, Britain 127.80; 3, New Zealand 135.60; 4, Canada 140.20; 5, Australia 157.00; 6, Germany 157.80; 7, Japan 161.60; 8, Italy 166.40; 9, Ireland 167.60; 10, Sweden 171.80.
TEAM ENDURANCE
1, Australia 183.60 points; 2, U.S. 244.60; 3, New Zealand 255.80; 4, France 268.40; 5, Ireland 288.60; 6, Britain 298.40; 7, Japan 309.40; 8, Sweden 330.00; 9, Italy 504.40; 10, Switzerland 543.00.

FIELD HOCKEY

MEN
POOL A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Argentina	2	0	0	6	2	4
Spain	2	0	0	4	0	4
Pakistan	1	1	0	4	3	2
Germany	0	1	1		2	1
India	0	1	1	1	2	1
United States	0	2	0	2	9	0

POOL B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Netherlands	1	0	2	6	4	4
Britain	0	0	3	6	6	3
Australia	0	0	1	1	1	1
South Africa	0	0	1		1	1
South Korea	0	0	1	2	2	1
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	2	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Germany 1, India 1
Argentina 5, United States 2
TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Netherlands 2, Britain 2

WOMEN

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Australia	3	0	0	12	1	6
Germany	2	1	0	4	2	4
United States	1	0	1	4	3	3
South Korea	1	1	0	7	3	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2	2	2
Argentina	1	2	0	2	9	2
Britain	0	1	1	1	6	1
Spain	0	2	0	1	1	0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 1, Germany 0
Argentina 1, Spain 0

GYMNASTICS

MEN'S FINALS
1, Russia, 576.778; 2, China, 575.539; 3, Ukraine, 571.541; 4, Belarus, 571.381; 5, U.S., 570.618; 6, Bulgaria, 567.567; 7, Germany, 567.405; 8, South Korea, 567.054; 9, Romania, 566.257; 10, Japan, 566.019.

SHOOTING

MEN
50-METER FREE PISTOL
PRELIMINARIES
1, Boris Kokorev, Russia, 570.0 points; 2, Roberto Di Donna, Italy, 569.0; 3, Viglio Fait, Italy, 569.0; 4, Igor Basinski, Belarus, 565.0; 5, Konstantin Loukachik, Belarus, 564.0; 6, Martin Tenk, Czech Republic, 564.0; 7, Yifu Wang, China, 564.0; 8, Sergio Sanchez, Guatemala, 563.0; 9, Shukhrat Akhmedov, Uzbekistan, 563.0; 10, Jerzy Pietrzak, Poland, 563.0.
WOMEN
DOUBLE TRAP PRELIMINARY
1, Kim Rhode, U.S., 108.0 points; 2, Riitta-Mari Murtoniemi, Finland, 107.0; 3, Yoshiko Kira, Japan, 105.0; 4, Terry Dewitt, U.S., 105.0; 5, Susanne Kiermayer, Germany, 105.0; 6, Deserie Huddleston, Australia, 103.0; 7, Annmaree Roberts, Australia, 103.0; 8, E.Gao, China, 103.0; 9, Giovanna Pasello, Italy, 103.0; 10, Daina Gudzinevicute, Lithuania, 101.0.
DOUBLE TRAP FINALS
1, Kim Rhodes, U.S., 141 points; 2, Susanne Kiermayer, Germany, 139; 3, Deserie Huddleston, Australia, 139; 4, Terry DeWitt, U.S., 137; 5, Riitta-Mari Murtoniemi, Finland, 133; 6, Yoshiko Kira, Japan, 132

SOCCER

MEN
FIRST ROUND
GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Argentina	1	0	1	4	2	4
Portugal	1	0	1	3	1	4
United States	1	1	0	3	3	3
Tunisia	0		0	0	4	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
United States 2, Tunisia 0
Argentina 1, Portugal 1

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
France	1	0	1	3	1	4
Spain	1	0	1	2	1	4
Australia	1	1	0	2	3	2
Saudi Arabia	0		0	1	3	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Spain 1, France 1
Australia 2, Saudi Arabia 1

SOFTBALL

	W	L	Pts.
Canada	2	1	4
China	2	1	4
Australia	1	1	2
Taiwan	1	2	2
Puerto Rico	0	2	0
Netherlands	0	3	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Japan 3, China 0
Canada 4, Puerto Rico 0
United States 9, Netherlands 0
TUESDAY'S RESULTS
China 2, Canada 1
Taiwan 7, Netherlands 1

TABLE TENNIS

MEN'S DOUBLES
Liu Lu and Tao Wang, China def. Paul Langley and Russ Lavale, Australia, 21-13, 21-11.
MEN'S ROUND-ROBIN
Andrey Mazunov and Dmitry Mazunov, Russia, def. Jim Butler and Todd Sweeris, U.S., 21-14, 21-12; Chul-Seung Lee and Nam-Kyu Yoo, South Korea, def. Vladimir Samsonov and Yegvesly Shchetinin, Belarus, 21-15, 21-10.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
FIRST ROUND
Po WaChai and Tan Lui Chan, Hong Kong, def. Eliana Gonzalez and Milagritos Gastil, Peru, 21-5, 21-8; Wei Liu and Yunping Qiao, China, def. Berta Rodriguez Olaland Sofija Tepes Carolina, Chile, 21-3, 21-2; Po Wa Chai and Tan Lui Chan, Hong Kong, def. Eliana Gonzalez and Milagritos Gastil, Peru, 21-5, 21-8.
Hae-Jung Park and Ji-Hae Ryu, South Korea, def. Nadunga Kyalabye and Mary Musoke, Uganda, 21-5, 21-1; Pernilla Pettersson and Asa Svensson, Sweden, def. Hyon Kim and Jong-Sil To, North Korea, 21-19, 21-19; Olga Nemes and Jie Schopp, Germany, def. Andrea Holt and Lisa Lomas, Britain, 21-19, 21-19.
Bai Hei-Yin and Xu Jing, Taiwan, def. Emilia Elena Ciosu and Georgeta Cojocaru, Romania, 21-17, 17-21, 21-18; Csilla Batorfi and Krisztina Toth, Hungary, def. Shirley Zhou and Stella Zhou, Australia, 21-8, 21-17; Hoo-Kyo Kim and Kyong-Ae Park, South Korea, def. Monica Doti and Lyanne Kosaka, Brazil, 21-11, 21-10.
Elke Schall and Nicole Struse, Germany, def. Alessia Arisi and Laura Negrisoli, Italy, 21-12, 21-15; Emmanuelle Coubat and Xiao Ming Wang-Drechou, France, def. Barbara Chiu and Lijuan Geng, Canada, 21-17, 21-12.
WOMEN'S ROUND-ROBIN
Csilla Batorfi and Krisztina Toth, Hungary, def. Shirley Zhou and Stella Zhou, Australia, 21-8, 21-17; Hyang Kim and Mi Son, North Korea, def. Chen Chiu-Tan and Chen Jing, Taiwan, 11-21, 22-20, 21-17.

VOLLEYBALL

MEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
Argentina	1	0	2
Cuba	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Brazil	0	1	0
Bulgaria	0	1	0
Poland	0	1	0

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Netherlands	2	0	4
Italy	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	2
South Korea	0	1	0
Tunisia	0	1	0
Russia	0	2	0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Netherlands 3, Russia 0 (15-9, 15-9, 15-9)

WOMEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
China	2	0	4
United States	2	0	4
Japan	1	1	2
South Korea	1	1	2
Netherlands	0	2	0
Ukraine	0	2	0

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Brazil	2	0	4
Russia	2	0	4
Cuba	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	2
Canada	0	2	0
Peru	0	2	0

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Germany 3, Peru 0 (15-11, 15-6, 15-3)
Russia 3, Canada 0 (15-1, 15-7, 15-9)
U.S. 3, Neth. 1 (12-15, 15-10, 17-15, 15-7)
Brazil 3, Cuba 0 (15-11, 15-10, 15-0)

WATER POLO

POOL A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Hungary	3	0	0	27	23	6
Yugoslavia	2	0	1	28	22	5
Spain	2	1	0	24	19	4
Russia	1	1	1	26	35	3
Germany	0	3	0	19	28	0
Netherlands	0	3	0	21	28	0

POOL B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Italy	3	0	0	28	21	6
Croatia	2	1	0	27	21	4
United States	2	1	0	25	24	4
Greece	1	2	0	20	22	2
Romania	0	2	1	17	25	1
Ukraine	0	2	1	19	23	1

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Hungary 10, Netherlands 8
Italy 10, Croatia 8
United States 9, Ukraine 7

WEIGHTLIFTING

GROUP A FINALS
141 pounds (64 kg)
Results listed in snatch clean & jerk and total order; 1, Naim Suleymanoglu, Turkey, (147.5 kg.-325 lbs., 187.5 kg.-413 lbs.), 335.0-739; 2, Valerios Leonidis, Greece, (145.0 kg.-320 lbs., 187.5 kg.-413 lbs.), 332.5-733; 3, Jiangang Xiao, China, (145.0 kg.-320 lbs., 177.5 kg.-391 lbs.), 322.5-711; 4, Yorgos Tzelilis, Greece, (145.0 kg.-320 lbs., kg.-177.5 lbs.), 322.5-711; 5, Adrian Popa, Hungary, (135.0 kg.-298 lbs., 172.5 kg.-380 lbs.), 307.5-678; 6, Ilian Iliev, Bulgaria, (142.5 kg.-314 lbs., 162.5 kg.-358 lbs.), 305.0-672; 7, Mucahit Yagci, Turkey, (135.0 kg.-298 lbs., 167.5 kg.-369 lbs.), 302.5-667; 8, Zoltan Kecskes, Hungary, (135.0 kg.-298 lbs., 167.5 kg.-369 lbs.), 302.5-667.

YACHTING

MEN
FINN
Leading standings after one race: 1, Jose Maria van der Ploeg, Spain, 1.00 points; 2, Yuriy Tokovyy, Ukraine, 2.00; 3, Michael Maier, Czech Republic, 3.00; 4, Hans Spitzauer, Austria, 4.00; 5, Marek Valasek, Slovakia, 5.00; 6, Philippe Presti, Italy, 6.00; 7, Luca Devoti, Italy, 7.00; 8, Fredrik Loof, Sweden, 8.00; 9, Mateusz Kusznierewicz, Poland, 9.00; 10, Paul McKenzie, Australia, 10.00.
OPEN SOLING
Leading standings after one race: 1, U.S., 1.00; 2, Russia, 2.00; 3, Ireland, 3.00; 4, Spain, 4.00; 5, Germany, 5.00; 6, Italy, 6.00; 7, Britain, 7.00; 8, Netherlands, 8.00; 9, Canada, 9.00; 10, Australia, 10.00.
OPEN STAR
Leading standings after one race: 1, Canada, 1.00; 2, Brazil, 2.00; 3, New Zealand, 3.00; 4, U.S., 4.00; 5, Sweden, 5.00; 6, Spain, 6.00; 7, Greece, 7.00; 8, Denmark, 8.00; 9, Germany, 9.00; 10, Bermuda, 10.00.

FENCING

MEN
FOIL
SEMIFINALS
Alessandro Puccini, Italy def. Franck Boidin, France, 15-13; Lionel Plumenail, France def. Wolfgang Wienand, Germany, 15-9.
FINAL
Alessandro Puccini, Italy def. Lionel Plumenail, France, 15-12.
WOMEN
FOIL
SEMIFINAL
Valentina Vezzali, Italy def. Laurence Modaine-Cessac, France, 15-7.
FINAL
Laura Badea, Romania def. Valentina Vezzali, Italy, 15-10.
TEAM EPEE
QUALIFYING ROUND
Spain def. Canada 45-41; Russia def. Romania 45-39; U.S. def. South Korea 45-41; Italy, Estonia, Germany, Hungary and France received byes to quarter-finals.
QUARTERFINALS
Germany def. Estonia 45-38; France def. Spain 45-38; Italy def. U.S. 45-44; Russia def. Hungary 45-39
SEMIFINALS
Russia def. France 45-42; Italy def. Germany 45-44
BRONZE MEDAL
France def. Germany 45-42

JUDO

MEN
HALF-MIDDLEWEIGHT (78 kg)
POOL A
FIRST ROUND
Vladimir Shmakov, Uzbekistan, def. Patrick Reiter, Austria, ippon; All others received byes to the second round.
SECOND ROUND
Cho In-chul, South Korea, def. Oleg Cretul, Moldova, ippon; Soso Liparteliani, Georgia, def. Colin Morgan, Canada, ippon; Shmakov def. Alexandru Ciupe, Romania, ippon; Lyes Cheriti, Algeria, def. Seleman Musa, Nigeria, ippon.
Flavio Canto, Brazil, def. Adler Volmar, Haiti, ippon; Thierry Valdican, Monaco, def. Ruslan Seylkhanov, Kazakhstan. Bronislaw Wolkowicz, Poland, def. Gabor Szabo, Australia, ippon; Toshihiko Koga, Japan, def. Lo Yo-Wei, Taiwan, waza-ari.
THIRD ROUND
Cho In-chul def. Liparteliani; Shmakov def. Cheriti; Canto def. Valdican; Koga def. Wolkowicz.
QUARTERFINALS
Cho In-chul def. Shmakov; Koga def. Canto.
SEMIFINAL
Koga def. Cho.
POOL B
FIRST ROUND
Shay-Oren Smadja, Israel, def. Graeme Randall, Britain, ippon; All others received byes to the second round.
SECOND ROUND
Djamel Bouras, France, def. Konstantin Savchishkin, Russia, Chao Yuan, China, def. Arsen Gevorkian, Armenia, ippon; Patrick Klas, Netherlands, def. Jose Figueroa, Puerto Rico, yuko; Dado Garcia, Argentina, def. Adil Belgaid, Morocco, ippon.
Jason Morris, U.S., def. Karen Balayan, Ukraine, koka; Irakli Uznadze, Turkey, def. Smadja, koka; Stefan Dott, Germany, def. Ricky Dixon, Nicaragua. Johan Laats, Belgium, def. Dragoljub Radulovic, Yugoslavia.
THIRD ROUND
Bouras def. Chao Yuan; Garcia def. Klas; Uznadze def. Morris; Dott def. Laats.
QUARTERFINALS
Bouras def. Garcia; Dott def. Uznadze.
SEMIFINAL
Bouras def. Dott.
BRONZE MEDALS
Liparteliani def. Dott, ippon; Cho def. Garcia, ippon.
GOLD MEDAL
Bouras def. Koga, decision.
WOMEN
HALF-MIDDLEWEIGHT (61 kg)
POOL A
FIRST ROUND
Ximena Griffith, Venezuela, def. Callie Schultz, U.S., ippon; Hajer Thezal, Tunisia, def. Ching Wa, Hong Kong, ippon; Jung Sung-sook, South Korea, def. Susanne Singer, Germany, yuko; Nazir Kabas, Turkey, def. Cristiane Pamigiano, Brazil, ippon; Michaela Vernerova, Czech Republic, bye; Gella Vandecaveye, Belgium, bye; Laurie Pace, Malta, bye; Liu Lizhe, China, bye.
SECOND ROUND
Ximena Griffith def. Michaela Vernerova; Gella Vandecaveye def. Hajer Thezal; Jung Sung-sook def. Laurie Pace; Kabas def. Liu Lizhe.
QUARTERFINALS
Vandecaveye def. Griffith; Jung Sung-sook def. Pace.
SEMIFINAL
Vandecaveye def. Jung Sung-sook, yuko.
POOL B
FIRST ROUND
Yuko Emoto, Japan, def. Tatyana Bogomyagkova, Russia, waza-ari; Yael Arad Israel, def. Birgit Blum, Liechtenstein, yuko; Jenny Gal, Netherlands, def. Michelle Buckingham, Canada; Diane Bell, Britain, def. Lara Sullivan, Australia. Catherine Fleury-Vachon, France, bye; Valentina Konstantenova, Kazakhstan, bye; Yanelsy Alvarez, Spain, bye; Ileana Beltran, Cuba, bye.
SECOND ROUND
Gal def. Beltran; Alvarez def. Bell; Emoto def. Fleury-Vachon; Arad def. Konstantenova.
QUARTERFINALS
Gal def. Alvarez; Emoto def. Arad.
SEMIFINAL
Emoto def. Gal, koka.
BRONZE MEDALS
Gal beat Kabas, ippon; Jung Sung-sook beat Arad, yuko.
GOLD MEDAL
Emoto def. Vandecaveye, ippon.

TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
FIRST ROUND
Marc Rosset (3), Switzerland, def. Hicham Arazi, Morocco, 6-2, 6-3; Tim Henman, Britain, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy, def. Carlos Costa (15), Spain, 6-3, 6-2; Sargis Sargsian, Armenia, def. Daniel Nestor, Canada, 6-4, 6-4; Frederik Fetterlein, Denmark, def. Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6.
Byron Black, Zimbabwe, def. Guillaume Raoux, France, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2; Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, 7-6 (8-6), 7-6 (7-5); Oscar Ortiz, Mexico, def. Dinu Pescariu, Romania, 6-2, 6-2; Karol Kucera, Slovakia, def. Dmitri Tomashevich, Uzbekistan, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4; Todd Woodbridge, Australia, def. Jan Siemerink (9) Netherlands, 6-2, 6-4.
Sergi Bruguera, Spain def. Andrei Pavel, Romania 2-6, 6-2, 8-6; Fernando Meligeni, Brazil def. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy 6-4, 6-2; Daniel Vacek (14), Czech Rep. def. David Prinosil, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; Oleg Ogorodov, Uzbekistan def. Sandor Noszaly, Hungary 7-5, 7-6 (8-6.
DOUBLES
Yi Ding and Qian Li Qian, Austria, def. Damir Atikovic and Zoran Primorac, Croatia, 18-21, 21-17, 21-10; Kang Wah Chun and Chuen Tsung Lo, Hong Kong, def. Kyong Choe and Gun Song Li, North Korea, 21-18, 12-21, 21-18.
Damien Eloi and Jean-Philippe Gatien, France, def. Michael Hyatt and Stephen Hylton, Jamaica, 21-9, 21-18; Kong Wah Chun and Chuen Tsung Lo, Hong Kong, def. Kyong Choe and Gun Song Li, North Korea, 21-18, 12-21, 21-18.
Koji Matsushita and Hiroshi Shibutani, Japan, def. Sule Olaleye and Segun Toriola, Nigeria, 21-14, 21-15; Jorgen Persson and Jan-Ove Waldner, Sweden, def. Augusto Morales Morenga and Juan Salamanca Gonzalez, Chile, 21-14, 21-12.
Danny Heister and Trienko Keen, Netherlands, def. Toshio Tasaki and Ryo Yuzawa, Japan, 21-15, 17-21, 21-17; Patrick Chila and Christopher Legout, France, def. Peter Karlsson and Thomas von Scheele, Sweden, 19-21, 21-13, 21-12; Steffen Fetzner and Joerg Rosskopf, Germany, def. Hugo Hoyama and Giuliano Peixoto, Brazil, 21-8, 21-10.
Kai Jindrak and Werner Schlager, Austria, def. Wen Hsiang and Gideon Ng, Canada, 21-10, 21-19; Hee-Chan Kang and Taek-Soo Kim, South Korea, def. Chiang Peng-Lung and Wu Wen-Chia, Taiwan, 21-17, 21-10; Andrey Mazunov and Dmitry Mazunov, Russia, def. Jim Butler and Todd Sweeris U.S., 21-14, 21-12.
Slobodan Grujic and Ilija Lupulesku, Yugoslavia, def. Petr Korbel and Josef Plachy, Czech Rep., 21-11, 21-19; Chul-Seung Lee and Nam-Kyu Yoo, South Korea, def. Vladimir Samsonov and Yegvesly Shchetinin, Belarus, 21-15, 21-10; Linghui Kong and Guoliang Liu, China, def. Winfred Addy and Isaac Opoku, Ghana, 21-10, 21-9
WOMEN
SINGLES
FIRST ROUND
Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (3), Spain, def. Dominique Van Roost, Belgium, 6-1, 7-5; Magdalena Maleeva (10), Bulgaria, def. Rennae Stubbs, Australia, 6-2, 6-1; Judith Wiesner, Austria, def. Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4; Monica Seles (1), U.S., def. Li Chen, China, 6-0, 6-4.
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, def. Joelle Schad, Dominican Republic, 6-0, 6-1; Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (11), Netherlands, def. Selima Sfar, Tunisia, 6-4, 6-0; Patricia Hy-Boulais, Canada, def. Rita Grande, Italy, 6-4, 6-4.
Virag Csurgo, Hungary, def. Aleksandra Olsza, Poland, 6-2, 7-5; Kimiko Date (8) Japan, def. Dally Randriantefy, Madagascar, 6-0, 6-1; Karina Habsudova (14) Slovakia, def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, 6-3, 6-3.
Natasha Zvereva, Belarus def. Sabine Appelmans, Belgium 7-5, 6-3; Gabriela Sabatini (13), Argentina def. Nathalie Tauziat, France 7-6, 6-2; Jana Novotna (6), Czech Republic def. Rossalinda Dragomir, Romania 6-4, 4-4, ret.; Young-Ja Choi, South Korea def. Joannette Kruger, South Africa, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-1; Angelica Gavaldon, Mexico def. Christian Papadaki, Greece 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.
DOUBLES
FIRST ROUND
Irina Palkova and Yelena Tatarkova, Russia, def. Bose Kaffo and Olafunke Oshanaike, Nigeria, 21-10, 21-11; Wei Wang and Lily Yip, U.S., def. Emily Noor and Habeela Vriesekoop, Netherlands, 21-18, 11-21, 21-11; Hyang Kim and Mi Son, North Korea, def. Chen Chiu-Tan and Chen Jing, Taiwan, 11-21, 22-20, 21-17.
Chire Koyama and Taeko Todo, Japan, def. Gerdie Keen and Mirjam Hooman-Kloppenburg, Netherlands, 21-10, 21-12; Fumiyo Keitsu and Rika Sato, Japan, def. Eldijana Aganovic and Tamara Boros, Croatia, 21-16, 21-14.

ROWING

WOMEN'S PRELIMINARIES
EIGHTS
Heat 1—1, Belarus 6:24.61; 2, U.S. 6:28.45; 3, Netherlands 6:32.71; 4, Australia 6:35.69;
Heat 2—1, Romania 6:23.94; 2, Canada 6:29.08; 3, Germany 6:33.90; 4, Great Britain 6:39.340
MEN'S REPECHAGES
COXLESS PAIRS
Heat 1—1, Italy 7:10.25; 2, Lithuania 7:10.47; 3, Argentina 7:10.57; 4, South Africa 7:11.14; 5, Belarus 7:12.74.
Heat 2—1, Croatia 7:05.81; 2, Belgium 7:06.76; 3, Bulgaria 7:13.48; 4, Netherlands 7:24.17; 5, Japan 7:36.68.
Heat 3—1, U.S. 7:02.13; 2, Austria 7:03.86; 3, New Zealand 7:04.40; 4, Romania 7:07.96; 5, Germany 7:11.67.
COXLESS FOURS
Heat 1—1, Germany 6:29.10; 2, China 6:29.95; 3, U.S. 6:30.95; 4, New Zealand 6:35.58; 5, Argentina 6:37.85.
DOUBLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Austria 6:43.52; 2, Belgium 6:48.45; 3, Poland 6:53.21.
Heat 2—1, Germany 6:47.52; 2, Croatia 6:48.02; 3, Hungary 6:50.02; 4, South Korea 7:09.71.
Heat 3—1, Latvia 6:51.19; 2, Slovakia 6:53.64; 3, Brazil 6:56.93; 4, Spain 6:59.57.
Heat 4—1, Canada 6:51.93; 2, Australia 6:51.98; 3, Britain 7:00.81; 4, Slovenia 7:06.06.
SINGLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Iztok Cop, Slovenia, 7:41.83; 2, Peter Haining, Britain, 7:45.95; 3, David Cameron, Australia, 7:49.24; 4, Tomas Soderblom, Finland, 7:52.52; 5, Daisaku Takeda, Japan, 7:59.77.
Heat 2—1, Robert Waddell, New Zealand, 7:42.87; 2, Aly Ibrahim, Egypt, 7:45.64; 3, Laszlo Szegi, Hungary, 7:53.84; 4, Anton Sesma, Russia, 8:46.71.
Heat 3—1, Sergio Fernandez, Argentina, 7:42.63; 2, Cyrus Beasley, U.S. 7:44.36; 3, Giovanni Calabrese, Italy, 7:45.53; 4, Michael Tse, Hong Kong, 8:31.41.
Heat 4—1, Fredrik Bekken, Norway, 7:47.31; 2, Horst Nussbaumer, Austria, 7:49.79; 3, Oleksandr Khimich, Ukraine, 7:56.15; 4, Jueri Jaanson, Estonia, 8:15.25.
WOMEN'S REPECHAGES
COXLESS PAIRS
Heat 1—1, Czech Republic 8:01.50; 2, South Africa 8:11.90; 3, Britain 8:15.26; 4, Argentina 8:25.52.
DOUBLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Norway 7:43.75; 2, Latvia 7:48.02; 3, Italy 7:52.07; 4, Argentina 8:09.24; 5, South Korea 8:44.34.
SINGLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Ruth Davidon, U.S., 8:33.73; 2, Rumyana Neykova, Bulgaria, 8:41.27; 3, Guin Batten, Britain, 8:44.73; 4, Meike Evers, Germany, 8:54.05; 5, Sonia Hirache, Algeria, 9:28.41.
Heat 2—1, Elisabeta Lipa, Romania, 8:30.97; 2, Annelies Bredael, Belgium, 8:33.72; 3, Xiaochun Liu, China, 8:37.01; 4, Birute Sakickiene, Lithuania, 8:41.08.
Heat 3—1, Silken Laumann, Canada, 8:28.88; 2, Celine Garcia, France, 8:32.58; 3, Lalla Fissko-Bezzera, Finland, 8:35.72; 4, Tonia Svaier, Greece, 8:49.44; 5, Elian Urbano, Argentina, 9:04.66.

WRESTLING

HEAVYWEIGHT (OVER 100-kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Panayiotis Poikilidis, Greece def. Helger Hallik, Estonia, 3.3-0.0; Aleksandr Karelin, Russia def. Sergei Mureiko, Moldova, 2.3-0.0; Siamak Ghaffari, U.S. def. Petro Kotok, Ukraine, 3.3-0.0; Aleksandr Karelin, Russia def. Juha Ahokas, Finland, fall; Petro Kotok, Ukraine def. Gyorgy Kekes, Hungary, 4.3-0.0.
Kenichi Suzuki, Japan def. Omrane Ayari, Tunisia, 4.3-3.1; Rasul Dgoreli, Tajikistan def. Yogi Johl, Canada, 2.3-0.0; Tomas Johansson, Sweden def. Shamuhammad Kuziyev, Uzbekistan, 1.3-1.1; Sergei Moureiko, Moldova def. Helger Hallik, Estonia, 4.3-0.0; Panayiotis Poikilidis, Greece def. Helger Hallik, Estonia, 3.3-0.0; Rene Schiekel, Germany def. Gyorgy Kekes, Hungary, 2.3-0.0; Omrane Ayari, Tunisia def. Rachid Belaziz, Morocco, 4.3-2.1.
Shamukhammad Kuziyev, Uzbekistan def. Guolei Liu, China, 6.3-1.1; Kenichi Suzuki, Japan def. Rasul Dgoreli, Tajikistan, pts. 8.3-0.0; Sergei Moureiko, Moldova def. Tomas Johansson, Sweden, pts. 3.3-0.0; Petro Kotok, Ukraine def. Juha Ahokas, Finland, pts. 2.3-0.0; Siamak Ghaffari, U.S. def. Rene Schiekel, Germany, pts. 4.3-0.0; Kenichi Suzuki, Japan def. Rasul Dgoreli, Tajikistan, pts. 8.3-0.0; Sergei Moureiko, Moldova def. Kenichi Suzuki, Japan, technical superiority; Petro Kotok, Ukraine, def. Panayiotis Poikilidis, Greece, pts 3.3-1.; Sergei Moureiko, Moldova, def. Rene Schiekel Germany, pts, 5.3-0.0.
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT (90-kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Derrick Waldroup, U.S. def. Nandor Gelenesi, Hungary, 4.3-0.0; Marek Svec, Czech Rep. def. Reynaldo Pena Borrelo, Cuba, 4.3-2.1; Aleksandr Sidorenko, Belarus def. Tsolak Yeghishyan, Armenia, 3.3-1.1; Maik Bullmann, Germany def. Kiristo Dimitrov, Bulgaria, fall; Vyacheslav Oleynyk, Ukraine def. Maik Bullmann, Germany, 4.3-2.1; Hakki Basar, Turkey def. Kiristo Dimitrov, Bulgaria, 5.3-3.1; Tsolak Yeghishyan, Armenia def. Rozy Redzhepov, Turkmenistan, 5.3-2.1; Reynaldo Pena Borrelo Cuba def. Goran Kasum, Yugoslavia, 3.3-0.0; Marek Svec, Czech Rep. def. Mostafa Hosnia, Egypt, 8.3-4.1.
Nandor Gelenesi, Hungary def. Gogi Koguashvili, Russia, 2.3-1.1; Vyacheslav Oleynyk, Ukraine def. Hakki Basar, Turkey, pts. 3.3-0.0; Jacek Fafinski, Poland def. Jordanis Konstantinidis, Greece, pts. 6.3-0.0; Derrick Waldroup, U.S. def. Nandor Gelenesi, Hungary, pts. 6.3-0.0; Marek Svec, Czech Republic def. Reynaldo Pena Borrelo, Cuba, pts. 4.3-2.1; Aleksandr Sidorenko, Belarus def. Tsolak Yeghishyan, Armenia, pts. 3.3-1.1; Maik Bullmann, Germany def. Kiristo Dimitrov, Bulgaria, fall; Maik Bullmann, Germany def. Derrick Waldroup, U.S., pts. 4.3-0.0; Aleksandr Sidorenko, Belarus def. Marek Svec, Czech Rep., pts. 3.3-1.1; Maik Bullmann, Germany, def. Hakki Basar, Turkey, fall; Aleksandr Sidorenko, Belarus, def. Jordanis Konstantinidis, Greece, pts 5.3-0.0
WELTERWEIGHT (74-kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Mnatsakan Iskandaryan, Russia def. Kim Jin-soo, South Korea, 4.3-0.0; Artur Dzhizov, Ukraine def. Erik Hahn, Germany, 2.3-1.1; Feliberto Ascuy Aguilera, Cuba def. Tamas Berzicza, Hungary, 4.3-2.1.
Erik Hahn, Germany def. Takamitsu Katayama, Japan, 5.3-2.1; Jozef Tracz, Poland def. Bakhtiyar Bayseytov, Kazakhstan, 2.3-1.1; Torbjorn Kornbakk, Sweden def. Nazmi Avluca, Turkey, 2.3-0.0; Stoyan Stoyanov, Bulgaria def. Jaroslav Zeman, Czech Rep., 5.3-0.0; Kim Jin-soo, South Korea def. Gordy Morgan, U.S., 3.3-2.1; Erik Hahn, Germany def. Takamitsu Katayama, Japan, 5.3-2.1; Marko Asell, Finland def. Takamitsu Katayama, Japan, 4.3-2.1; Jozef Tracz, Poland def. Aziz Khalil, Morocco, pts. 9.3-2.1.
Bakhtiyar Bayseytov, Kazakhstan def. Rodolfo Hernandez, Mexico, fall; Torbjorn Kornbakk, Sweden def. Nestor Garcia, Venezuela, 9.3-1.1; Nazmi Avluca, Turkey def. Vladimir Kopytov, Belarus, 3.3-2.1; Stoyan Stoyanov, Bulgaria def. Youcef Bouguerra, Algeria, 5.3-0.0; Jozef Tracz, Poland def. Torbjorn Kornbakk, Sweden, pts. 6.3-0.0; Stoyan Stoyanov, Bulgaria def. Kim Jin-soo, South Korea, injury; Erik Hahn, Germany def. Tamas Berzicza, Hungary, pts. 3.3-1.1; Feliberto Ascuy Aguilera, Cuba def. Mnatsakan Iskandaryan, Russia, pts. 5.3-4.1.
Marko Asell, Finland def. Artur Dzhizov, Ukraine, technical superiority; Jozef Tracz, Poland def. Stoyan Stoyanov, Bulgaria, pts. 4.3-2.1; Jozef Tracz, Poland, def. Artur Dzhizov, Ukraine, pts 3.3-1.1; Erik Hahn, Germany, def. Mnatsakan Iskandaryan, Russia, pts 8.3-5.1.
GOLD MEDAL
Feliberto Ascuy Aguilera, Cuba def. Marko Asell, Finland.
BRONZE MEDAL
Jozef Tracz, Poland
FEATHERWEIGHT (62-kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Hryhoriy Kamyshenko, Ukraine def. Mkhitar Manukyan, Armenia, 3.3-2.1; Koba Gogoladze, Georgia def. Bakhodir Kurbanov, Uzbekistan; Igor Petrenko, Belarus def. Arodic Roompanien, Greece, 3.3-1.1; Guohong Hu, China def. Marco Sanchez, Puerto Rico, 8.3-3.1; Chol Song-son, South Korea def. Ainsley Robinson, Canada, points.
Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria def. David Zuniga, U.S., 3.3-1.1; Wlodzimierz Zawadzki, Poland def. Koba Gogoladze, Georgia, 3.3-1.1; Ahad Pazaj, Iran def. Igor Petrenko, Belarus, fall; Mehmet Pirim, Turkey def. Guohong Hu, China, 3.3-1.1; Chol Song-son, S. Korea def. Bakhodir Kurbanov, Uzbekistan, tech. superiority; Mkhitar Manukyan, Armenia def. Ilgama Aziz, Sweden, 4.3-0.0; Sergey Martynov, Russia, def. David Zuniga, U.S., 6.3-6.1.
Hryhoriy Kamyshenko, Ukraine def. Mkhitar Manukyan, Armenia, 3.3-2.1; Koba Gogoladze, Georgia def. Sergey Martynov, Russia, pts. 7.3-2.1; Mkhitar Manukyan, Armenia def. Chol Song-son, South Korea, fall; Mehmet Pirim, Turkey def. Ahad Pazaj, Iran, pts. 4.3-0.0; Wlodzimierz Zawadzki, Poland def. Hryhoriy Kamyshenko, Ukraine, pts. 8.3-2.1.
Juan Luis Maren Delis, Cuba def. Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria, pts. 4.3-1.1; Mehmet Pirim, Turkey def. Mkhitar Manukyan, Armenia, pts. 9.3-4.1; Mehmet Pirim, Turkey, def. Hryhoriy Kamyshenko, Ukraine, pts 2.3-1.1; Koba Gogoladze, Georgia, def. Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria, pts 3.3-1.1.
GOLD MEDAL
Wlodzimierz Zawadzki, Poland def. Juan Luis Maren Delis, Cuba, points 3.3-1.1.
BRONZE MEDAL
Mehmet Pirim, Turkey def. Koba Gogoladze, Georgia, points 9.3-0.0.
5TH PLACE
Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria def. Hryhoriy Kamyshenko, Ukraine, points 3.3-0.0.
7TH PLACE
Mkhitar Manukyan, Armenia def. Sergey Martynov, Russia, injury.
FLYWEIGHT (52-kg)
PRELIMINARIES
Armen Nazaryan, Armenia def. Samvel Danielyan, Russia, 3.3-0.0; Andriy Kalashnikov, Ukraine def. Valentin Rebegea, Romania, 3.3-1.1; Alfred Ter-Mkrtchyan, Germany def. Ruslan Vartanov, Lithuania, 8.3-0.0; Dariusz Jablonski, Poland def. Ulises Valentin, Dominican Rep., fall; Ha Tae-yeon, South Korea def. Khaled Farej, Syria, technical superiority; Andriy Kalashnikov, Ukraine, def. Yordan Anev, Bulgaria, pts 5.3-0.0.
Nuryan Dyusenov, Kazakhstan def. Imad Akhmedov, Belarus, 5.3-4.1; Dariusz Jablonski, Poland def. Ha Tae-yeon, South Korea, points 3.3-2.1; Andriy Kalashnikov, Ukraine def. Alfred Ter-Mkrtchyan, Germany, fall; Samvel Danielyan, Russia def. Nuryan Dyusenov, Kazakhstan, technical superiority; Armen Nazaryan, Armenia def. Lazaro Rivas Scull, Cuba, pts. 7.3-1.1; Brandon Paulson, U.S. def. Yordan Anev, Bulgaria, pts. 4.3-2.1; Dariusz Jablonski, Poland def. Andriy Kalashnikov, Ukraine, pts. 7.3-4.1; Samvel Danielyan, Russia def. Lazaro Rivas Scull, Cuba pts. 9.3-8.1; Andriy Kalashnikov, Ukraine def. Dariusz Jablonski, Poland, pts. 8.3-5.1 after protest upheld.
GOLD MEDAL
Armen Nazaryan, Armenia, def. Brandon Paulson, U.S., points 5.3-1.1.
BRONZE MEDAL
Andriy Kalashnikov, Ukraine, def. Samvel Danielyan, Russia, points 4.3-1.1.
5TH PLACE
Lazaro Rivas Scull, Cuba, def. Yordan Anev, Bulgaria, points 5.3-0.0.

SWIMMING

MEN
100 BACKSTROKE
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Alex Lim, 57.88; 2, Konstantin Priahin, 1:00.26; 3, Leandro Jorge, Mozambique, 1:03.86; 4, Shawan Shakil, Nepal, 1:34.58.
Heat 2—1, Nicholas Neckles 57.91; 2, Dulyarit Phuangthong, Thailand, 58.32; 3, Min-Suk Kim, Korea, 58.42; 4, Sergey Ushkalov, Kazakstan, 58.61; 5, Nicolas Rajcevich, 59.98; 6, Gerald Koh, Singapore, 1:00.28; 7, Mike Fung A Wing, Surinam, 1:01.24; 8, Fahad Alotaibi, Kuwait, 1:04.27.
Heat 3—1, Eitan Urbach Israel, 56.74; 2, Raymond Papa, Philippines, 57.67; 3, Miroslav Machovic, Slovakia, 57.78; 4, Tomislav Karlo, Croatia, 57.88; 5, Rastislav Bizek, Czech Republic, 58.29; 6, Logi Jes Kristjansson, Iceland, 58.53; 7, Adrian O'Connor, Ireland, 58.56; 8, Artur Elizarov Moldova, 59.24
100 FREESTYLE
FINAL A-B
1, Aleksander Popov, Russia, 48.74; 2, Gary Hall Jr., U.S., 48.81; 3, Gustavo Borges, Brazil, 49.02; 4, Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands, 49.13; 5, Fernando Scherer, Brazil, 49.57; 6, Pavlo Khnykin, Ukraine, 49.65; 7, Ricardo Busquets, Puerto Rico, 49.68; 8, Francisco Sanchez, Venezuela, 49.84.
200 BUTTERFLY
FINAL
1, Denis Pankratov, Russia, 1:56.51; 2, Tom Malchow, U.S., 1:57.44; 3, Scott Goodman, Australia, 1:57.48; 4, Franck Esposito, France, 1:58.10; 5, Scott Miller, Australia, 1:58.28; 6, Denys Sylantyev, Ukraine, 1:58.37; 7, James Hickman, Britain, 1:58.47; Peter Horvath, Hungary, 1:59.12.
400 FREESTYLE
FIRST ROUND
1, Brembilla; 2, Rosolino; 3, Hoffmann; 4, Lunelac; 5, Kowalski; 6, Pelcarz; 7, Holmertz; 8, Carstensen.
400 FREESTYLE RELAY
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Germany, 3:19.27; 2, Sweden, 3:20.74; 3, Great Britain, 3:21.34; 4, Croatia 3:26.82; 5, Puerto Rico, 3:28.27, Kazakhstan DQ.
Heat 2—1, Netherlands, 3:20.14; 2, Brazil, 3:20.21; 3, Australia, 3:20.88; 4, Romania, 3:21.66; 5, Finland, 3:22.91; 6, Ecuador, 3:27.77, Singapore DNS.
Heat 3—1, U.S. 3:18.48; 2, Russia 3:20.39; 3, New Zealand 3:21.65; 4, France, 3:21.79; 5, Venezuela, 3:23.04; 6, Uzbekistan, 3:28.33; 7, Kyrghizstan 3:30.62.
WOMEN
100 BACKSTROKE
FINAL A-B
1, Beth Botsford, U.S., 1:01.19; 2, Whitney Hedgepeth, U.S., 1:01.47; 3, Marianne Kriel, South Africa, 1:02.12; 4, Mai Nakamura, Japan, 1:02.33; 5, Chen Yan, China, 1:02.50; 6, Antje Buschschulte, Germany, 1:02.52; 7, Nicole Stevenson, Australia, 1:02.70; 8, Miki Nakao, Japan, 1:02.78.
100 BUTTERFLY
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Maria Pereyra, Argentina, 1:03.98; 2, Dita Zelviene, Lithuania, 1:04.63; 3, Woo-Hee Park, Korea, 1:05.36; Monica Dahl, Namibia, DNS.
Heat 2—1, Ana Francisco, Portugal, 1:02.98; 2, Marcela Kubalcikova, Czech Republic, 1:03.82; 3, Natalya Baranovskaya, Byelorussia, 1:04.09; 4, Ilkda Zubal, Turkey, 1:04.11; 5, Natasha Meskovska, 1:04.25; 6, Hsieh Shu-Ting 1:04.38; 7, Marina Karystinou, Greece, 1:05.05; 8, Gabrijela Ujcic, Croatia, 1:06.85.
Heat 3—1, Natalya Zolotukhina, Ukraine, 1:02.18; 2, Anna Uryniuk, Poland, 1:02.38; 3, Marja Pasanen, Finland, 1:02.53; 4, Praphalsai Minpraphal, Thailand, 1:03.35; 5, Eydis Konradsdottir, Iceland, 1:03.43; 6, Amanda Loots, South Africa, 1:03.53; 7, Edit Klocker, Hungary, 1:03.61; 8, Marion Madine, Ireland, 1:03.80.
200 BREASTSTROKE
FIRST ROUND
Heat 4—1, Penelope Heyns, South Africa, 2:26.63 (Equals Olympic record); 2, Kyoko Iwasaki, Japan, 2:30.84; 3, Lena Eriksson, Sweden, 2:31.65; 4, Svitlana Bondarenko, Ukraine, 2:32.42; 5, Julia Russell, South Africa, 2:32.44; 6, Elin Austevoll, Norway, 2:32.48; 7, Riley Mants, Canada, 2:32.97; 8, Yuan Yuan, China, 2:33.89.
Heat 5—1, Amanda Beard, U.S., 2:28.10; 2, Agnes Kovacs, Hungary, 2:29.58; 3, Nadine Neumann, Australia, 2:29.91; 4, Li Lin, China, 2:30.64; 5, Jilen Siroky, U.S., 2:31.57; 6, Lenka Manhalova, Czech Republic, 2:32.14; 7, Yelena Makarova, Russia, 2:33.74; 8, Manuela Dalla Valle, Italy, 2:34.76.
Heat 6—1, Samantha Riley, Australia, 2:28.30; 2, Masami Tanaka, Japan, 2:29.34; 3, Brigitte Becue, Belgium, 2:29.62; 4, Christin Petelski, Canada, 2:30.30; 5, Alicja Peczak, Poland, 2:30.64; 6, Marie Hardiman, Great Britain, 2:31.12; 7, Maria Ostling, Sweden, 2:33.44; 8, Larisa Lacusta, Romania, 2:38.08.
400 FREESTYLE
FINAL A-B
1, Michelle Smith, Ireland, 4:07.25; 2, Dagmar Hase, Germany, 4:08.30; 3, Kirsten Vlieghuis, Netherlands, 4:08.70; 4, Kerstin Kielgass, Germany, 4:09.83; 5, Claudia Poll, Costa Rica, 4:10.00; 6, Carla Louise Geurts, Netherlands, 4:10.86; 7, Eri Yamanoi, Japan, 4:11.68; 8, Cristina Teuscher, U.S., 4:14.21.
400 FREESTYLE RELAY
FINALS
1, United States (Jenny Thompson, U.S.; Catherine Fox, U.S.; Angel Martino, U.S.; Amy Van Dyken, U.S.), 3:39.29; 2, China, 3:40.48; 3, Germany, 3:41.48; 4, Netherlands, 3:42.40; 5, Sweden, 3:44.91; 6, Australia, 3:45.31; 7, Canada, 3:46.22; 8, Russia, DNF.

Olympic Timetable

Wednesday, July 24

All times are EDT

BADMINTON, Georgia State—Men's and women's singles, first round, 9 a.m.; Men's and women's singles, first round, 2 p.m.; Men's and women's singles, first round, 8 p.m.
BASEBALL, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium—Italy vs. United States, 3 p.m.; South Korea vs. Cuba, 8 p.m.
BASKETBALL, Men—China vs. Argentina at Georgia Dome, 10 a.m.; Yugoslavia vs. South Korea at Georgia Dome, Noon; Australia vs. Brazil at Morehouse, 3 p.m.; Croatia vs. Angola at Morehouse, 5 p.m.; Greece vs. Puerto Rico at Georgia Dome, 8 p.m.; Lithuania vs. United States at Georgia Dome, 10 p.m.
BEACH VOLLEYBALL, Clayton County International Park—Men's and Women's prelims, 9 a.m.; Men's and Women's prelims, 2 p.m.
BOXING, Alexander Memorial Coliseum—First round, 1:30 p.m.; First round, 8 p.m.
CYCLING, Stone Mountain Park—Men's individual pursuit, qualification, 10 a.m.; Women's sprint, qualification; Men's Time trials, finals; Men's individual pursuit, quarterfinals; Men's sprint, qualifications, 4:30 p.m.; Men's sprint, first round; Men's sprint, repechage.
EQUESTRIAN, Georgia International Horse Park—Open three-day team jumping, 9 a.m.; Open three-day individual dressage, second round, 3 p.m.
FENCING, Georgia World Congress Center—Women's team epee, first round, 8 a.m.; Women's team epee, quarterfinals, semifinals and finals; Men's team sabre, first round; Men's team sabre, quarterfinals, semifinals and finals; Women's team epee, medal bouts, 3 p.m.; Men's team sabre, medal bouts.
FIELD HOCKEY, Men—Men's Brown—United States vs. India, 9 a.m.; Spain vs. Argentina, 5:30 p.m.; Germany vs. Pakistan, 8 p.m.
GYMNASTICS, Georgia Dome—Men's individual all-around, finals, 4:15 p.m.
JUDO, Georgia World Congress Center—Men's and women's lightweight prelims, 9:30 a.m.; Men's and women's lightweight repechage and lightweight finals, 3 p.m.
ROWING, Lake Lanier—Men's and women's lightweight double sculls, repechage, 9 a.m.; Men's lightweight coxless four, repechage; Men's and women's quadruple sculls, repechage; Men's and Women's eight, repechage.
SHOOTING, Wolf Creek Shooting Complex—Women's 50-meter standard rifle three position; prelims and final, 8:30 a.m.; Men's double trap prelims and final; Men's 25-meter rapid fire pistol prelims.
SOCCER, Men—Spain vs. Australia at Orlando, Fla., 7 p.m.; Saudi Arabia vs. France at Miami, 7 p.m.; Portugal vs. United States at Washington, 7:30 p.m.; Argentina vs. Tunisia at Birmingham, Ala., 7:30 p.m.
SOFTBALL, Golden Park—United States vs. Taiwan, 9 a.m.; Puerto Rico vs. China, 11:30 a.m.; Australia vs. Netherlands, 4:30 p.m.; Japan vs. Canada 9 p.m.
SWIMMING, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center—Men's 200 breaststroke, prelims, 10:15 a.m.; Women's 200 individual medley prelims; Men's 100 butterfly prelims; Women's 400 medley relay; Women's 800 freestyle prelims; Men's 200 breaststroke, final A-B, 7:35 p.m.; Women's 200 individual medley, final A-B; Men's 100 butterfly, final A-B; Women's 400 medley relay, finals.
TABLE TENNIS, Georgia World Congress Center—Women's singles, prelims A-P, 10:30 a.m.; Women's doubles, prelims A-H, 7 p.m.; Men's doubles, prelims A-H.
TEAM HANDBALL, Georgia World Congress Center—Men—Russia vs. Kuwait, 10 a.m.; France vs. Spain, 11:45 a.m.; Croatia vs. Switzerland; 2:30 p.m.; Egypt vs. Algeria, 4:15 p.m.; Sweden vs. United States, 7 p.m.; Germany vs. Cuba, 8:45 p.m.
TENNIS, Stone Mountain Park—Men's and women's singles, first round, 10 a.m.
VOLLEYBALL, Women—Japan vs. Netherlands at Omni Coliseum, 10 a.m.; Canada vs. Germany at Omni Coliseum, 12:30 p.m.; Brazil vs. Russia at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; Peru vs. Cuba at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; United States vs. China at Omni Coliseum, 7:30 p.m.; South Korea vs. Ukraine at Omni Coliseum, 10 p.m.
WATER POLO, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center—Hungary vs. Yugoslavia, 11 a.m.; Russia vs. Spain, 12:40 p.m.; Greece vs. Ukraine, 3 p.m.; Netherlands vs. Germany, 4:40 p.m.; Italy vs. Romania, 4:20 p.m.; Croatia vs. United States, 10 p.m.
WEIGHTLIFTING, Georgia World Congress Center—76kg, group B, 12:30 p.m.; 76kg, group A finals, 3:30 p.m.
YACHTING, Savannah—Open Laser; Women's Europe; Men's Finn; Men's Mistral; Women's Mistral fifth and sixth races, 1 p.m.

Olympic Television Broadcasters

According to the Atlanta Olympic News Agency, the following countries and broadcasters shall be televising the 1996 Summer Games, either live or on a pre-recorded schedule. Please consult local listings for dates and times of the transmissions in your area.

EUROPE

Austria	Austria Television
Belgium	BRTN, RTBF
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Television
Croatia	Hrvatska Televizija
Czech Rep.	Czech Television
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation
Denmark	Danmarks Radio-TV
England	British Broadcasting Corporation
Estonia	Estonian Television
Finland	Finland Broadcasting Company
France	Canal Plus, Europe 1, Eurosport, France 2 and 3, RadioTV Luxembourg, TF1
Germany	Westdeutscher Rundfunk Koeln, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen
Greece	Elliniki Radiofonia Tileorasis TV
Hungary	Hungarian Television, TS Telesport
Iceland	Rikisutvarpid
Ireland	Dublin 4
Italy	Radiotelevisione Italiana, Telemontecarlo
Lithuania	Lithuanian Radio and Television
Latvia	Latvian Television
Netherlands	Nederlandse Omroepprogramma Stichting
Norway	Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation TV
Poland	Polish Television
Portugal	Radiotelevisao Portuguesa
Romania	Televiziunea Romana
Russia	Rossiiskoye Teleradio, Ostankino Teleradio
Slovak Rep.	Slovak Television
Spain	Television Espanola
Sweden	Swedish Television
Switzerland	EBU Operations Group
Turkey	Turkish Radio and Television
Ukraine	Ukraine National Television Company
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia RTV

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Algeria	Entreprise Nat'le de Television Algerienne
Egypt	Egyptian Radio and Television Union
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority
Morocco	Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine
South Africa	South African Broadcasting Corporation
Tunis	Arab States Broadcasting Union

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Seven Network
China	China Central TV
Hong Kong	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, Television Broadcast Limited, Asia Television Limited
India	Doordarshan India
Indonesia	PT Cakrawala Andalas Television, PT Rajawali Citra Television Indonesia, PT Surya Citra
Japan	TV Asahi, Nippon Hoso Kyokai, Fuji, Tokyo Broadcasting System, TV Tokyo
Korea	Korean Broadcasting System, Munwha Broadcasting system
Pakistan	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Pakistan Television
Philippines	People's Television Network
Singapore	Television Corporation of Singapore
Taiwan	Taiwan Pool
Thailand	Television of Thailand

THE AMERICAS

Argentina	Canal 2 De La Plata, Republica, Arterepublicana, Telefe
Barbados	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
Brazil	Rede Bandeirantes, TV Globo, Rede Manchete, TV Record, Sistema Brasileiro de Televisao
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Canada TV
Chile	TV Nacional de Chile, Canal 13
Colombia	RCN
Cuba	Instituto Cubano de Radio y Television
Ecuador	Telemazonas
Mexico	Televisa de Mexico, TV Azteca, Organizacion de la Television
United States	NBC, Atlantic Olympic Broadcasting 1996
Uruguay	Canal 4
Venezuela	Radio Caracas TV, Venevision, Venezolana de Television

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Turk Makes History

WEIGHTLIFTING Naim Suleymanoglu of Turkey became the first weight lifter in history to win three gold medals, and he also set a world record in the 141-pound competition on Monday.

Suleymanoglu won in one of the most dramatic confrontations possible, as he and his closest rival, Valerios Leonidis of Greece, traded three straight world-record lifts.

Not quite 5 feet (1.5 meters) tall, Suleymanoglu snatched 324.5 pounds (147 kilograms) and then raised 413.75 in the clean-and-jerk for a total of 738.25. Leonidis failed in his final attempt for the gold medal, but did set his own world record in the clean-and-jerk in his next-to-last lift. *(NYT)*

Cuba and U.S. Slug It Out

BOXING Maiko Romero of Cuba beat a tentative Eric Morel to hand the United States its first loss in seven fights. The first U.S.-Cuba matchup of the games was no contest. Romero outboxed and outpunched Morel in the 112-pound match.

Cuba and the United States had both started Tuesday unbeaten after three days of Olympic bouts. Cuba had a 7-0 record compared with the 6-0 U.S. tally. *(AP)*

Shooter Fights Heat

SHOOTING Wang Yifu of China, ill and with an oxygen container at his side, qualified Tuesday for the finals of the 50-meter free-pistol competition at the Olympics but failed to win a medal. Wang collapsed after Saturday's competition in the 10-meter air pistol in which he won the silver. An Olympic medical official later attributed Wang's illness to the heat. Wang, 35, struggled with his balance and several times had to sit down and take oxygen while competing Tuesday in the qualifying round. He repeatedly massaged his head between shots, took deep breaths and had trouble focusing on the target. Wang, the reigning champion, finished fifth with a score of 659.3 *(AP)*

Stormy Start for Sailors

YACHTING The Olympic yachting regatta made a stormy start in Savannah, Georgia. Racing was delayed Monday, first by an absence of wind, then by a thunderstorm. Only three of 16 scheduled races were completed. The defending gold medalist, José María van der Ploeg of Spain, won the Finn race by eight-hundredths of a second over Yuri Tokovi of Ukraine.

"I was very, very scared of the thunder and lightning," Van der Ploeg said. "Lightning was hitting the water around me." *(AP)*

Spain Ties France, 1-1

SOCCER Spain, the Olympic champion, played to a 1-1 tie against France, the 1984 winners, with a goal from Oscar García just five minutes from the end of their game on a night of wasted penalty kicks in Olympic soccer. Lionel Letizi, the French goalkeeper, saved a second-half penalty.

Frank Juric, Australia's goalie, saved a penalty by Fuad Anwar Amin of Saudi Arabia as Australia won, 2-1, and Herman Crespo of Argentina missed a penalty as his team wasted several scoring chances in tying Portugal, 1-1. The United States beat Tunisia, 2-0, with goals by Brian Maisonneuve and Jovan Kirovski. *(Reuters)*

Seles Has Winning Debut

TENNIS Monica Seles, playing for the United States, made a fast start in her Olympic debut on Tuesday, beating Li Chen of China, 6-0, 6-4. Seles swept the first set in 22 minutes, and Li double-faulted four times after taking a 3-2 lead in the second set.

• The defending gold medalist, Marc Rosset of Switzerland, swept Hicham Arazi of Morocco, 6-2, 6-3, in his opening match. *(AP)*

After the Cold War, Who's the 'Enemy'?

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — Everything was simpler in the Cold War for Americans. The Russians were the Olympic enemy, and almost anyone who spoke English was a friend.

Now the Russians speak English, as Alexander Popov proved after defending his gold medal in the 100-meter freestyle, the first of two Russian victories at the Olympic pool Monday night. The Chinese seem to be the new enemy instead — at least the Chinese think so.

Even the Irish — the world's underdog — were under suspicion, with foreign journalists accusing their American colleagues of raising unproven and "ungracious" allegations of drug use around Michelle Smith of Ireland. The fallen American sweetheart, Janet Evans, was also in the fray.

As of last week, no Irish woman had ever won an Olympic medal. Within three days Smith has won two gold medals, discovering vast improvements in her personal-best times while having to answer for the positive drug test undergone by her husband and coach, Erik de Bruin, when he was a discus thrower for the Netherlands in 1993. Smith declined to discuss that incident during a news conference Monday after she won the 400-meter freestyle.

Over and over she was asked, in so many ways, whether she was following the same alleged path to ruin as her husband. Smith responded with details of her single-minded training, an inspirational story at the relatively late age of 26. But many experts lost faith in such inspiration after the Chinese women experienced seven positive drug tests in 1994, a year after coming out of nowhere to dominate the world swimming championships.

At the very least, Smith was asked, would she understand the reasons for suspicion? "Yes, I would," she said.

The circumstances were piled up further against Smith after the shocking failure of Evans, the defending gold and silver medalist as well as the world-record holder in the event. Evans is among the most popular American athletes. She was chosen to run the Olympic flame to the foot of the torch at the opening ceremony, where she stood with Muhammad Ali.

She misjudged the speed of the 400-meter heats Monday morning, going out too slowly and placing ninth in 4:13.60, two-tenths of a second short of making the eight-woman final. She seemed to feel, in a mixed way, that her place in the final had been taken by Smith, whose application to swim in the race had been approved at an 11 P.M. meeting the night before. Smith's failure to enroll in time in the 400 meters was blamed on an administrative mix-up.

Smith led Dagmar Hase, the defending champion from Germany, by more than two and a half seconds before relaxing to a 1.05-second victory. On the medal stand her hair matched her freckles. On her way out she stopped in front of an Irish flag inscribed: "Michelle Our Belle." Smith is entered in two more races this week.

"Maybe I'm not surprised," Smith said about the inferences to drug use. "Maybe disappointed is the word I would use. I've worked very, very hard. I've put my heart and soul into this. I quit university to swim full-time. I've trained six days a week for six hours a day, training, training, training. This is the culmination of all of that hard work."

She said she had been tested three times in the last three months and had never flunked a drug test.

Popov cited the same virtues after his 100 meters victory by seven one-hundredths of a second over the Gary Hall, an American who is known for more relaxed training methods. Hall's father was an Olympic swimming medalist 20 years ago.

Hall playfully threw punches as he was introduced to huge cheers. In his black goggles, Popov, 24, glared at the American in an Arnold Schwarzenegger sort of way. He overtook Hall in the last 50 meters for the victory in 48.74 seconds for his third gold medal since 1992.

The Chinese women continued to disappoint as the world-record holder, He Cihong, swam 1:05.87 in a heat of the 100-meter backstroke, almost three seconds behind the time needed to qualify for the final. The Chinese have accused the United States of being poor hosts after their swimmers were reportedly awoken by several fire alarms on the eve of competition. Their coach has been asked if his swimmers are losing on purpose to avoid drug tests. After finishing second to the United States in the women's 100-meter relay, the Chinese declined to attend a news conference.

■ A Final Without Americans

Jeff Rouse and Angel Martino closed in on elusive individual gold medals with strong performances in the heats Tuesday, but for the first time in the Games, the United States failed to place a swimmer in one of the finals.

Tom Dolan and John Piersma did not qualify in the 400-meter freestyle. Do-lan was trying to become the first male double gold medalist of the Games. Danyon Loader of New Zealand, who won the 200 freestyle, was the fastest qualifier.

Rouse swam more than half a second faster than anyone else in the men's 100-meter backstroke heats. Martino carved an even bigger advantage over her rivals in the women's 100-meter butterfly. Martino, a member of the victorious U.S. 4x100 freestyle relay squads in 1992 and 1996, missed the 1988 Seoul Olympics and was suspended for two years after a positive drug test. *(AP, Reuters)*

Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Amanda Beard, of the United States, taking a breath during her 200-meter breaststroke heat Tuesday. Beard recorded the second-best qualifying time.

GAMES: Atlanta Is the Loser

Continued from Page 1

foil for all the criticism. The biggest casualty is the image of Atlanta itself.

The "organizers conned the world when they said an 'old country town' could cope with the greatest show on earth," said Britain's Daily Express.

"*L'apoplexie*," as Le Monde put it, "of the transportation system, the saturation of the subway, the irregularity of the ground transportation, is exasperating for the athletes, the public and the journalists."

Even an ambulance collecting an injured judo competitor couldn't get through, it noted.

"Atlanta Reels Under Chaos" declared a headline on page one of The Mexico City News.

"The Olympic swimming pool complex is reputed to hold some 13,500 spectators of whom as many as 1,000 could be representatives of the media," wrote an Irish Times columnist.

"To cater for this demand, they saw fit to install two portable toilets which, unfortunately, became fouled up at a relatively early stage. The outcome was an affront to the most basic standards of sanitation. And all this after six years of planning!"

The second biggest loser appears to be IBM. The most basic data about the events, said Le Monde, was incorrect, and "interminably slow" in coming, thanks to an "unbelievably mediocre" system put in place by the company. Several papers noted that heights and weights of athletes were often ludicrously wrong, with competitors listed half again as small, or large, as they actually are.

The Russians — through "Izvestia" — noted with irony that the U.S. team had been taken back to the Olympic village immediately after the opening ceremony while competitors from other countries had to wait hours for buses.

And by the way, it asked, why was the U.S. National Anthem the only one sung at the opening ceremony. And by the way, what about those U.S. Air Force fighter jets flying over the stadium. "Can you imagine it if Russian tanks and missiles had been wheeled out at the Moscow Olympics. . .."

Only the Poles seemed the slightest bit sympathetic. "For the Poles," said Stanislaw Zolkiewski, deputy sports editor at Zycie Warszawy, "such problems are nothing new. We're used to waiting in line for hours."

Ex-Soviet Gymnasts Continue Dominance

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The record book will show that Russia won its first Olympic gymnastics gold medal Monday night in the team competition.

The record book will be slightly misleading. What the comprehensive Russian victory over the Chinese represented was continuity, not novelty. The Soviet Union may no longer exist, but the gymnasts it produced are still capable of excelling on the world stage.

And though some now excel for Ukraine or Belarus or even Germany, there were enough left representing Russia to win yet another gold for Coach Leonid Arkaev, the driving and often draconian force behind the Soviet dominance of the sport from 1976 until the nation's dissolution in 1991. Arkaev was ubiquitous in the Georgia Dome during training and competition, rearranging lineups, attitudes and even rubber landing mats.

Despite, or perhaps because of, the tight rein, the Russian team performed brilliantly. It had a fine mix of talent with two old stars, Aleksei Voropaev and Sergei Charkov, and one particularly bright new one: Aleksei Nemov, 20, now the favorite for the all-around gold medal. When the last giant swing had been swung and the last landing had been "stuck," gymnasts and coaches were all exchanging hugs and kisses.

"The results are there for everyone to see," Arkaev said.

The Russians came into the optional round with a one-point lead over the defending world champion Chinese. Their final total was 576.778 points. China, which settled for yet another silver medal in Olympic competition, finished with 575.539. Ukraine, which has three former Soviet stars on its team, took the bronze with 571.541. Belarus was fourth with 571.381 and the United States a respectable fifth with 570.618 points.

The Americans, who were fifth after compulsories, had dreamed of winning the bronze, and the crowd of 30,788 did its audible best to egg them on. But after a promising start on the parallel bars and the horizontal bar, they fell back with major mistakes on the floor exercise and, more predictably, the pommel horse, their weakest event.

The consolation prize was that their fifth-place finish was considerably better than their ninth-place finish at the last two world championships. It also was the best by an American men's team at the Olympics since Bart Conner and his charismatic cohorts won the gold in 1984 at the Los Angeles games the Soviets boycotted.

Barkley & Co. a Bit Less Dreamy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — No international incidents this time. No completely lopsided game, either. The United States men's basketball team beat Angola on Monday night, 87-54. The 33-point margin was about half the difference of the original Dream Team's 116-48 victory over Angola in 1992.

Somehow this was considered one of the more intriguing matchups of the Olympic men's basketball tournament, even though Angola was without its star player, Jean-Jacques Conceicão. Conceicão has not shown up in Atlanta, and the Angolan coach has no idea why.

It wasn't so much the matchup of players as the matchup between Charles Barkley's elbow and Herlander Coimbra that heightened anticipation for this game. Barkley flattened Coimbra in the 1992 Olympics, an incident that stands out even among Barkley's colorful history of on-court antics.

Barkley didn't apologize then, doesn't feel the need to apologize now, and hinted that he just might do it again if he felt it was necessary. Barkley is irritable, mostly because of the Phoenix Suns' inability to trade him and the size of the Dream Team's hotel rooms in Atlanta.

"I can lay in bed and watch TV and just reach to my left and grab my toothbrush," Barkley said.

The Angolans ran down the shot clock to keep the Americans from fast-breaking and dunking, and it worked. The 33-point margin was 35 fewer than in the 1992 game, a 116-48 disaster, and suggesting that if foreign teams haven't actually cut the gap in half, they have learned basic strategy.

"They don't want to get beat by 60," John Stockton said. "They circle the wagons by slowing it down, by being very patient. I don't know that it helps their chances of winning, but it's going to keep the deficit smaller."

So the blowouts continue, even if it isn't at the same rate as the original Dream Team in 1992. That team won its games by an average of 43 points.

This time, teams are contesting the game, if only for 15-20 minutes. So perhaps there isn't the need for some relatively drastic steps taken by Coach Lenny Wilkens.

He actually called a time-out to stop momentum in the team's first game, against Argentina. Then he held practice Sunday on what was supposed to be a day off. *(WP, LAT)*

John Kuntz/Reuters

Reggie Miller of the U.S. throwing down a slam dunk against Angola.

Kukoc and Divac Struggling

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Their countries change, their lives change, and nothing can ever be the same. Toni Kukoc and Vlade Divac, teammates before Yugoslavia was torn apart by war, are playing for different countries now, giving up their bodies during their summer off from the National Basketball Association.

Two games into the Olympic tournament, in the shadow of their NBA peers, their vacations have been far from perfect.

Kukoc, playing with a broken thumb on his shooting hand, was reduced to a passer in Croatia's 109-78 victory over China in a Group A game Monday afternoon at Morehouse College.

Two days after scoring 33 points in a double-overtime loss to Lithuania, Kukoc had 12 assists and 9 points.

Petar Skansi, Croatia's coach, said Kukoc would not represent his country in 2000 because of his commitment to the NBA. "We lost a lot of time with Toni Kukoc because he was injured and he was with the Chicago Bulls during our preparation time," Skansi said.

"This is definitely the last time he will be on the team. He is everything for our team. He played years for us. But we don't have so much contact with him anymore. He is in Croatia 10 or 15 days a year. This fact is important. We will try, during the tournament, to get him adjusted to the other guys."

Divac, who is facing the adjustment after the trade from the Los Angeles Lakers to the Charlotte Hornets, scored 4 points in 17 minutes of Yugoslavia's 91-68 victory over Australia. In Yugoslavia's two victories, Divac has scored 10 points in 40 minutes.

When asked to evaluate Divac's play in the two games, Zelimir Obradovic, the Yugoslavia coach said: "Very good."

■ Japan Upsets China

Japan contained 6-foot-8 (2.32 meter) Zheng Haixia in the second half and rallied for a 75-72 victory Tuesday over China in women's basketball.

Zheng, who weighs 253 pounds (115 kilograms), had 8 inches and 100 pounds on both the players who guarded her. She finished with 31 points and 16 rebounds, but managed just 10 points and five rebounds in the second half as Japan countered with quickness and sharp passing.

After a Disappointing Tour, Boardman Looks to Games

Olympic Cycling / **SAMUEL ABT**
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To use his own word, Chris Boardman had a disappointing Tour de France, and now, like so many other riders, he is looking forward to the Olympic Games for solace.

"I don't see any reason why I shouldn't have a good performance at the Olympics," he said. "Whether it will be good enough, I don't know." Never boastful, he spoke more tentatively than usual. Thirty-ninth place overall in the Tour, nearly an hour and a half behind the leader, tends to breed humility.

The 28-year-old Englishman is the defending Olympic champion in the pursuit race, which he won as an amateur in Barcelona. He will not ride the pursuit, however, since that competition begins Wednesday, three days after the end of the Tour in Paris.

The long travel from Europe and adjustment to six hours' difference in time made a defense of his title impossible, he said earlier in the season.

Instead Boardman will ride Aug. 3 in the 52.2-kilometer (32.4-mile) time trial, exactly the distance he covered in July 1993 when he set the world record for the hour's ride against the clock. That record has since been broken by Miguel Indurain and then Tony Rominger, the current champion.

Boardman will skip the long road race July 31 in the first Olympic Games open to professional bicycle riders. "I'm not confident, no," he said of his chances in the time trial. "You'll have the Indurains, the Romingers and riders of that quality there. But I think I have a damn good chance.

"To do the time trial fresh, a one-off, one-hour blast is not the same as after 17, 18, 19 days of racing in the Tour."

His third Tour, and the first one he finished, was difficult, Boardman admitted. "Sometimes it can be like any other race and sometimes it can be the hardest thing you've ever done," he said. He described the long, mountainous stage into Pamplona last Wednesday as "suffering for eight hours," he called it "the most unpleasant experience I've ever had."

Other riders who had a disappointing Tour and will be heading to Atlanta for one or both of the main races include Indurain, who will ride for the Spanish national team in both the road race and time trial; Rominger and Alex Zülle, both Swiss; Lance Armstrong, an American; Abraham Olano, a Spaniard; Evgeni Berzin, a Russian, and Laurent Jala-bert, a Frenchman. The list of pleased Tour riders is far longer.

It starts with the winner, Bjarne Riis, and includes Richard Virenque, the Frenchman who finished third overall, but probably not Jan Ullrich, who finished second. The German cycling federation decreed that, at 22, he had to choose between the Tour and the Games.

In addition to Riis, among the favorites in the 221.8-kilometer (137.5-mile) road race who honed their condition in the Tour are Johan Museeuw, a Belgian; Michele Bartoli, an Italian; Rolf Sorensen, a Dane, and, briefly, Mario Cipollini, an Italian.

On paper, where races are never conducted, the Belgians have one of the strongest five-man entries in the road race since four of their riders come from the Mapei team and know how to work together. But Georgia's heat and humidity are likely to unhinge the Belgians, who are far more accustomed to the strong and frigid winds of home.

The United States will be represented by four Motorola riders, including Armstrong and his strong support riders, George Hincapie and Frankie Andreu. The cheers of an American crowd should help propel all of them, especially Armstrong, who is always motivated by racing for and in his country.

Italy usually sends a strong team to the world championships and should do so at the Games, even if the number of riders will be half those at the worlds and thus theoretically will be unable to control the race and set up a finish for their sprinter, Cipollini.

Whether the road race, which has only one small elevation, will come down to a sprint finish is much debated among riders. Most think so but there are some dissenters, notably Sorensen, who is not a strong sprinter although he can ride all day and night, if need be, at the front on the flat.

Naturally, he foresees a race for tough riders like himself. Sorensen, a winner of one stage in this Tour and nearly a winner of an earlier one, is especially motivated. While he has not competed in the Olympics before, his father did — in 1964 as a member of the Danish bicycle pursuit team.

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OBSERVER

Death of a Spectacle

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — What a disappointment. The mysterious Anonymous, author of the political novel "Primary Colors," has been unmasked by The Washington Post. He is a political writer named Joe Klein.

Can you believe it? Joe Klein.

If you fell in with this game, you wanted Anonymous to be Hillary Rodham Clinton, or George Bush, or Nancy Reagan. Best of all: J. Edgar Hoover.

All right, let's not get carried away. The point is that mysteries that end in unmaskings are duds unless the unmasked party is Somebody. Not that Joe Klein isn't somebody. Everybody is somebody, but few are Somebodys. People like Hillary Rodham Clinton, George Bush, Nancy Reagan. And the undead J. Edgar Hoover.

□

Anybody here old enough to remember the Lone Ranger? He wore a mask. Astonished citizens were always asking, "Who was that masked man?" This mystery held the show together for years. Who could he be, that masked man with the power to command loyalty of the resourceful Tonto?

Now, imagine: The Washington Post gets the drop on the Ranger. Off comes the mask. And who are we looking at? A guy named Bill Slattery.

Talk about letting the gas out of a good story! You thought it might be General Custer behind that mask, or Tom Mix, or John Wayne. But Bill Slattery?

Thus has The Washington Post played spoilsport with its insistence on unmasking Anonymous. "You mean Anonymous is just some guy named Klein?" So one of the year's better light entertainments dies a prosaic death. Let's pray The Post doesn't go all the way and expose the identity of Deep Throat.

The unmasking of Klein produced a frenzy of press rage. The press is so ethical nowadays that laughing at it is like laughing in church, so we mustn't smile at the spectacle of people who work for some of the nastiest conglomerates stoning Klein with pieties.

□

It is argued that he was honor bound, as a newsman, to tell the truth when asked weeks ago if he was Anonymous. He lied instead. No, no, not he, he said. Two points emerge here: First, it is preposterous to argue that membership in the press brotherhood requires a forthright answer to every importunate question another reporter asks. ("How much money are they paying you?")

Second, Klein apparently lied for the same respectable reason that makes mendacity so common in the business world: money. Much of his book's huge success resulted from the brilliant promotional idea of keeping the author's identity secret.

□

For Klein to have sacrificed this priceless promotional gimmick would have cost him a small fortune. It is said that the book has already earned him $6 million.

It's well worth offending the brotherhood with a harmless lie or two when money like that is in the balance. Live well, Joe Klein, whoever you are.

New York Times Service

A Filmmaker's Tolstoyan Take on Chechnya

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — War movies are not always the finest expression of Russian cultural achievement.

Yes, of course, "Battleship Potemkin" is one of the great treasures of cinema. But sentimental propaganda films from World War II, still appearing on television almost every day, are painful to watch, usually for the wrong reasons.

It is not easy for a society to confront the emotional burdens of a disastrous war, as Americans learned when films like "Coming Home," about the physical and emotional devastation caused by the Vietnam War, started to appear in the 1970s. "The Muslim," the first major film about the Afghan War, which helped destroy the Soviet Union, was released only last year.

All of this would make the "The Prisoner of the Caucasus" a singular achievement even if the film were bad, which it is not. Having already won three major prizes, including a director's award at the Cannes International Film Festival this year, the piercingly emotional look at one of Russia's most disturbing problems, the conflict in Chechnya, has become one of the year's most acclaimed Russian films.

Directed by Sergei Bodrov, based on the novella by Leo Tolstoy and transformed to today's Chechen war with an ease that speaks eloquently about how little has changed on Russia's volatile southern rim in 200 years, "The Prisoner of the Caucasus" is the first film about the current war in Chechnya, which has destroyed much of the region and claimed at least 30,000 lives since it began at the end of 1994.

In many ways the film, shot in the remote highlands of Dagestan, a Russian province lying only 50 miles (80 kilometers) from the Chechen fighting, is a common enough war story, dealing with fear, pity and pain.

It opens with a wide-eyed and fearful young conscript, played by the director's son, Sergei Bodrov Jr., passing a physical. Within minutes of learning he is "fit to serve the motherland," he finds himself in a caravan of tanks under ambush in Chechnya.

He is captured, along with a cynical and inebriated soldier played by one of Russia's best actors, Oleg Menshikov, who starred in Nikita Mikhalkov's Oscar-winning "Burnt by the Sun."

They are then held in a Chechen village, as with Tolstoy's story, to be ransomed or killed.

The New York Times

Sergei Bodrov Jr. playing a soldier in his father's "Prisoner of the Caucasus."

"These truths that Tolstoy wrote about have not gone away," said Bodrov, the 48-year-old director, who lives in Los Angeles but often comes to Moscow.

"This is a tragic conflict with universal meaning. We started thinking about this movie even before the war in Chechnya began. We were going to film in Tajikistan or Bosnia. Sadly, the war gave us a far better opportunity to make our point."

Bodrov is still negotiating for an American distributor for the $1.5 million film, which has been sold in 35 other countries.

The screenplay diverges from Tolstoy in one important way: Tolstoy, who was an officer in the Caucasus, was passionate and insistent about the necessity for Russia to conquer the many clans there.

Bodrov's "The Prisoner of the Caucasus" tries to avoid blame, suggesting that the soldiers on each side are decent men who have been sucked into a calamity that can only harm them all.

"Clearly this war is good for nobody," Bodrov said. "For hundreds of years, wars like this in the Caucasus have been good for nobody."

The director took pride in noting that shortly after its premiere in Moscow, President Boris N. Yeltsin asked for a private viewing of the movie in the Kremlin. Another screening was held for members of parliament.

The reviews in the press and among the political elite have been favorable. The war has continued unabated.

The film is beautiful to watch, set among the breathtaking mountains in one of Dagestan's oldest villages.

As in the Tolstoy story, the younger soldier falls in love with the beautiful daughter of his captor.

But the film also tells a simple story of how futile the war in Chechnya has been and how little the soldiers fighting there want it to continue.

Early in the war, Chechen separatist leaders decided that they would release Russian prisoners only to their mothers. It was a slight, knowing variation on Tolstoy, who in his work has the prisoner write to his mother seeking ransom money.

These days, prisoner exchanges are a more valuable currency than money in Chechnya, particularly for Russian soldiers. In the early days of the war, mothers made constant treks to the headquarters of the rebels to try to free their children.

Some of the most moving scenes in the film are about negotiations between the young recruit's mother and the village elder, Abdul-Murat, who holds the prisoners (and whose son had been captured by the Russians.)

Bodrov admitted he was not much of a fan of directors who employed their own children, but in this case, he said, he was looking for somebody raw, like a recruit, so he chose his son, who is not much older than draft age.

The younger Bodrov, who is pursuing doctoral studies in Italian Renaissance painting at Moscow State University, had never acted professionally and does not intend to do it again.

"It was just one of those things that worked once," the elder Bodrov said. "And it was moving for me."

The passions of the film are obvious enough when one Chechen man calmly walks up to his son at a Russian garrison and shoots him to death.

Again the scene was taken from Tolstoy and for the same reason: All the man's other sons had been killed by Russians. When the last among them decided to serve the enemy, the father's course was clear.

Three days before the six weeks of filming ended in the rugged mountains, the crew got an unpleasant taste of the true emotions and anxieties floating in the brittle mountain air.

They were taken hostage, not by Chechen rebels, as has been reported by the Russian news media, but by their own security people.

"The truth is we hired some very serious people to protect us," Bodrov said. "They were tough guys, professional wrestlers. They came to us with automatic weapons and said they were unhappy. We couldn't understand why at first."

When he found out, Bodrov almost laughed.

The guards had discovered that the director was paying the beguiling 12-year-old female lead, Susanna Mekhraliyeva, far more money that he was paying them.

"To them this was such a disgrace," Bodrov said. "It wasn't about money really but about pride. They made it clear that a village girl could not get more than a grown man."

After two days of discussions, some of them very threatening, the director and producer came up with more money for their protectors.

"It ended peacefully," he said, "but we realized there was a lot going on in that place that we will never understand."

David Gray/Reuters

AUSTRALIAN DOUBLE BILL — An aspiring opera singer performing in front of a billboard advertising the Sydney Symphony Orchestra.

PEOPLE

THE supermodel **Claudia Schiffer** has conjured up a heated response to a British tabloid report that she and the American magician **David Copperfield** are separating. "There's absolutely nothing in it," Schiffer told the German tabloid Bild. In an interview published Tuesday, Schiffer, 25, said that she meets often with Copperfield, 39, and that they are planning a Caribbean vacation together. "We are together and we see each other much more often than people think," she added.

□

Elizabeth Taylor, a longtime AIDS activist, says she has no problem asking her fellow celebrities to open their checkbooks. "I'm very crass when it comes to that," she said on television after going to the National Press Club in Washington to speak out against government torpor. Taylor called laws banning needle exchanges "a deliberate act of premeditated and selective murder" and bluntly called Congress hardhearted for maintaining the status quo. Then she put her money where her mouth was — and gave a $500,000 check from her own AIDS foundation to the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

□

Jim Carrey got serious — and proposed to his girlfriend, **Lauren Holly**. Carrey, 34, popped the question as the pair walked in the fog in San Francisco, where Holly is filming a romantic comedy. The next day, Holly, 32, flashed a smile and her diamond engagement ring on the set of "A Smile Like Yours." The two, who met while filming "Dumb and Dumber" in 1994, have not announced a wedding date. It will be a second marriage for both.

□

Robert Downey Jr., his face unshaven and his hands shackled behind his back, has pleaded innocent to drug and gun charges from one of three recent arrests. After his plea was entered, Downey returned to a jail hospital where he has been receiving treatment for drug addiction. Bail was set at $100,000. "He's frustrated, confused, sad," Downey's attorney said outside the court in Malibu, California. The actor, who played a drug-addicted teen in the movie "Less than Zero," was arrested June 23 by police who said they found crack, heroin and an unloaded .357 Magnum in his truck.

□

Harry Morgan, the Emmy-winning actor who played Colonel Sherman Potter on "M-A-S-H," has pleaded innocent to charges that he beat his 70-year-old wife. Officers responding to a 911 call on July 2 found a distraught **Barbara Morgan** inside the couple's Los Angeles area house with an injured left foot, a small cut near her right eye and a bruised arm. Morgan's lawyer entered the plea on the misdemeanor spousal battery charge. Trial was set for Aug. 26. If convicted, Morgan, 81, faces up to a year in jail and a $6,000 fine.

□

Princess Diana and the **Duchess of York** have complained to Britain's press watchdog over the publication by the Daily Mail of photos of them on vacation on the French Riviera. The complaint alleges that the two photographers trespassed at the private château of an ex-boyfriend of the duchess, the racing car driver **Paddy McNally**. Police reportedly opened fire as the photographers tried to sneak in, but no one was injured. The photos show Diana and the duchess lounging poolside and playing with their children.

□

The British singer **Donovan**, whose "Mellow Yellow" was once an anthem for hippies everywhere, has canceled a comeback concert tour of the United States because of visa problems caused by a 1966 marijuana conviction in England. The singer had planned the trip to coincide with the release of his first new album in 12 years. According to his recording company, U.S. Embassy officials in London said Donovan could not enter the country without a waiver that takes five weeks to obtain. He was forced to cancel the tour, but several days later the waiver mysteriously arrived — too late to reassemble the tour. Donovan had no such problems when he visited the United States last year to record the new album, "Sutras."

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